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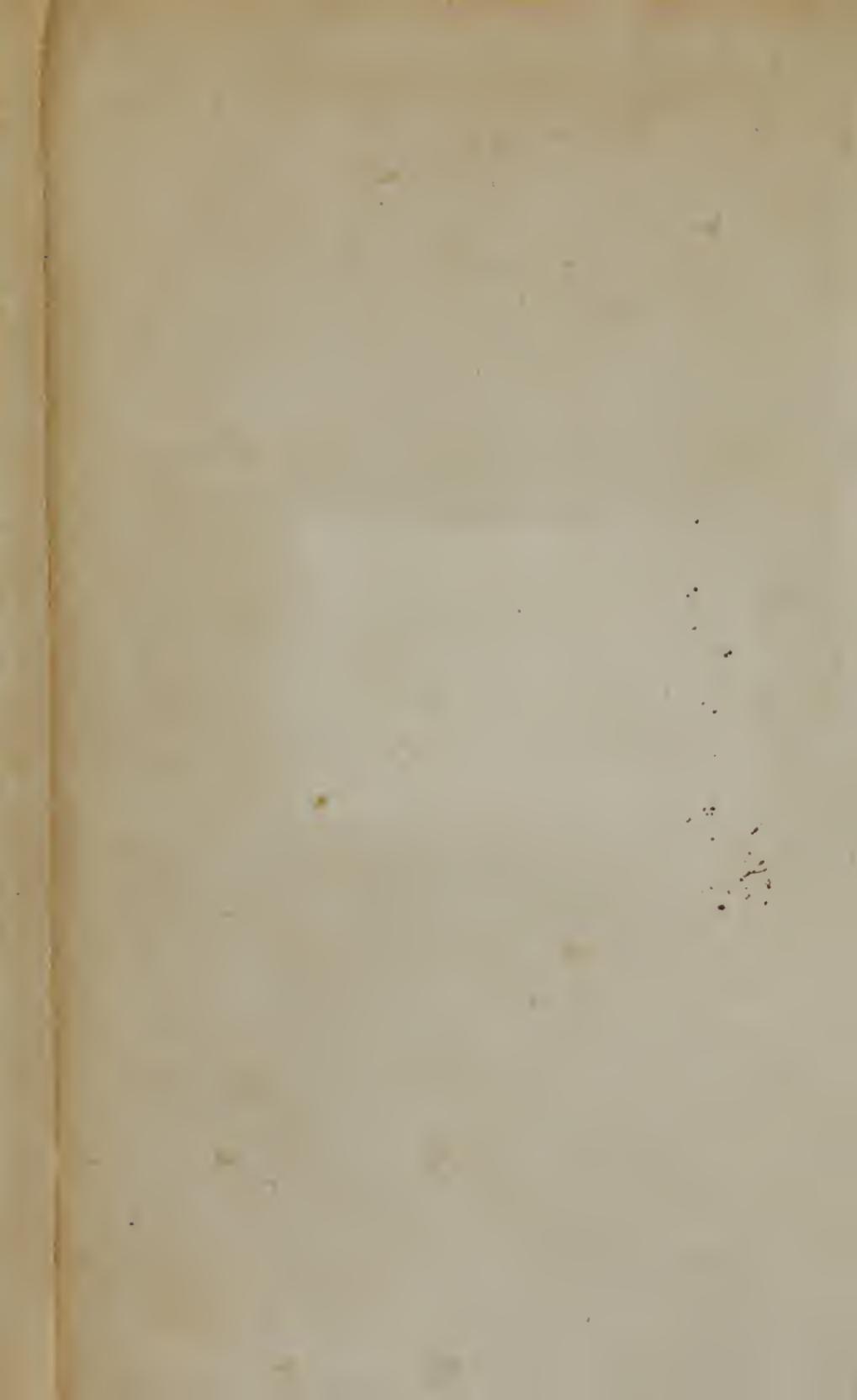
• Donisthorpe's Practice in Case of Chronic Nephritis & Other Diseases. 2. ed.

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DR. YOUNG'S PRACTICE

IN

THE CURE

OF

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

CONTAINING THREE HUNDRED PRACTICAL RECEIPTS,

EXAMINED AND APPROVED

BY EMINENT

AMERICAN PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE.

SECOND EDITION.

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CINCINNATI:
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PREFACE.

The author, in former years, was a student under the following eminent European professors of medicine, Doctors Brandes, Park, Paris, Duncan and Marvatt, who, for skill and metaphysical science in the practice of their medical duties, were not to be surpassed; and it is to these scientific men, with few exceptions, that the author is indebted for the medical skill he has evinced in the cure of the following cases, to which he can refer, since it has been his privilege of becoming a citizen of the great Republic of America.

Case of dropsy in the extremities of several years duration; patient 75 years of age; residing in Jessamine county, Ky.; cured in four months.

A valuable negro, the property of Samuel McDoul, Esq., of the same county, afflicted with cataract in both eyes, so as not to distinguish a white man from a black one, only seeing the shadow of either; cured by the process of generous absorbing medicines, with the exception of a local application, in the form of an ophthalmic lotion, with which he washed his eyes twice a day. At the expiration of five months he could see to read, and his physical strength increased more than a hundred per cent.

William Fox, Esq., afflicted with scrofulous ophthalmia for several years, wholocated himself in Cincinnati for upward of six months, in order to receive medical aid: he ultimately returned to his home, in Madison, Ky., not more than five per cent. better, and eventually employed Dr. Y., who enabled him to see to write a letter in three months.

Otho Roberts, Esq., of Jessamine, Ky., was afflicted with virulent scrofulous ophthalmia for upward of four years, which occasionally reduced him to a state of blindness; finding no relief from other medical men, he was ultimately advised to engage Dr. Y. as his medical attendant, who effected a cure in five months, by expelling from his system the cause which had produced the disease, thereby improving the whole of his physical functions, besides giving him a clear and healthy eye.

Henry Harris, of Lexington, Ky., afflicted with constipation of the bowels for five weeks, accompanied with ardent fever and derangement of the mental powers, cured by Dr. Y.'s treatment in three days.

Case of scrofula in the person of a young negro woman, of Lexington, Ky.; particulars of case as follows: In the left eye, confirmed gutta serena, right ear universally excoriated, discharging pus freely; mouth, lip and nose, ulcerated, with three tumors under the left jaw, two under the right, with another under the chin, the size of an egg. Dr. Y., in ten weeks after first attacking this case, had the satisfaction of finding the left eye the fac simile of the other, and vision restored, without having recourse to an operation—the disease of the eye having

yielded with a large portion of scrofula, to the absorbing influence of his medicine, and in a few months the cure was completed.

Case of syphilis, contracted in Mexico, and of four months growth. Frightful enlargement of the penis, accompanied with phymosis, and sloughing ulcer, which had wormed through the tissues till it had formed an opening in the under part of the prepuce, with four ulcers on the scrotum and a large ulcer on the pubes, altogether a severe case, and claimed extra attention. Cured by Dr. Y. in seven weeks, and the patient able to ride.

Most of the diseases contained in this manual he has cured with similar facility, and by employing the same materials its contents will be found to contain.

In reference to one of the most complicated cases of scrofula ever known in Kentucky, I here annex Mr. Theobald's certificate, a kind of instrument I have never anxiously sought after, but in this instance did not refuse it. The following is a verbatim copy:

"I have a negro man, Armstead, who for many years was afflicted with scrofula in the worst manner I have ever seen any person with that disorder—his throat and palate greatly ulcerated. A large suppurative ulcer on the inside of right cheek. Tongue half rotted off with three deep ulcers, and two incisions on the part left. Three large tumors on the neck, accompanied with warty knots, and the whole system much emaciated. He was also quite deaf and his eye-sight much impaired.

"In this case I called in Dr. Young, some two years since, and in about five months, made a perfect cure of him, and has ever since been a healthy and valuable servant.

G. P. THEOBALD.

Kentucky, Oct. 2d, 1848."

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DOCTOR YOUNG'S PRACTICE,
IN THE
CURE OF CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

AGUE.

AN AGUE, or intermitting fever, is a disorder that returns after the patient is free from it, for one, two or more days, with fresh and increased severity. The remedies which generally perform a permanent cure are as follows :

Take, of Sulphate of copper, eight grains;
Tartar of antimony, eight grains.

Mix them so as to form one uniform color, and divide them into three equal doses ; one of which is to be taken every morning on an empty stomach, in half a spoonful of water, but nothing drank to encourage vomiting till he has ejected yellow or greenish matter.

Should the above be objected to, the following may be administered with certainty of success :

Take, of Peruvian bark in powder, two scruples;
Muriate of ammonia, five grains;

Mix for one dose, and give it, if convenient, in a little sirup of orange peel. Let this compound powder be repeated, every third or fourth hour, during the absence of the hot fit.

Or, according to case,

Take, of Bark, in powder, one ounce;
Muriate of ammonia, one drachm;
Extract of liquorice, two drachms;
Oil of sassafras, half a drachm;
Mucilage of acacia, sufficient for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a walnut to be taken three or four times a day, during the intermission.

Should the patient be suffering much, from debility, the following formula may be of service :

Take, of Bark, in powder, an ounce;
Sulphate of iron, a drachm and a half;
Mucilage of gum acacia, sufficient for an electuary.

DOSE, the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day, in the time of intermission.

For those whose hot fits last unusually long, the following formula will be found of service :

Take, of Prepared kali, two drachms;
 Pure water, seven ounces;
 Spirit of cinnamon, an ounce and a half;
 Water of ammonia, half an ounce;
 Tolu sirup, an ounce.

Of this mixture, let three large spoonfuls be taken every three hours, followed by a draught of chamomile tea.

To hasten the cure, a tea-spoonful of either of the following drops may be given two or three times a day, with either of the preceding medicines :

Take, of Water of kali, six drachms;
 Liquor of ammonia, two drachms. Mix for drops.

Or,

Take of Compound tincture of gentian, six drachms;
 Diluted sulphuric acid, two drachms.

Taken as the above; or,

Take, of Tincture of muriate of iron, twenty drops, twice a day,

The following tincture has occasionally effected a cure, in protracted cases of fever and ague, after a variety of medicines employed by the patient had entirely failed :

Take, of Bark, in powder, two ounces;
 Virginian snake-root, bruised, two ounces;
 Cream of tartar, an ounce and a half;
 Cloves, bruised, one ounce;
 Quinine, thirty grains;
 Proof spirit, one quart.

Macerate for seven days, and filter; or, if pressed for time, submit the mixture to heat, add one-fourth water, and evaporate to a quart. The dose has generally been a wine-glassful three times a day.

In some cases of fever and ague, accompanied with extreme costiveness, flowers of sulphur, in large doses, such as a table spoonful, taken in honey, or molasses, two or three times a day, has completely cured, without any other remedy.

APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXY is a sudden subversion of the internal and external senses, and of all voluntary motion, with sometimes a full pulse and unnatural respiration.

As this disorder, generally originates from a laxity of fibers and deficiency of blood, the lancet should be the last expedient resorted to.

The bowels should have immediate attention, and opened as soon as possible.

Take, of Compound extract of colocynth, one scruple;
Blue piti, twelve grains;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills.

Mix and divide into twelve pills, three of which may be given, and repeated in four hours, till the bowels are evacuated. Let the head be stimulated by blowing up the nose the following powder, by means of a quill :

Take, of White hellebore,
Long peper, in powder, of each a scruple.

Mix and divide for six sternutatories. Or the juice of beet-root may be resorted to for the same purpose, but the former is far more pungent.

A fomentation, also, for the head, may be used of equal parts of spirit of wine, compound tincture of lavender, and oil of amber. Should the bowels prove obstinate, let a clyster be given :

Take, of Tobacco, rue, of each an ounce;
Penny-royal, colocynth, of each two drachms.

Boil these for twelve minutes in ten ounces of water, strain, and administer it warm, and as soon as possible ; or, according to symptoms, give the following purge or vomit :

Take Senna leaves,
Tamarinds, of each an ounce;
Rhubarb, in powder, three drachms.

Infuse these in twelve ounces of boiling water for an hour, strain, and give two ounces every hour till it purges sufficiently. Or,

Take, of Tartar of antimony,
Sulphuret of mercury, of each five grains.

An emetic—drinking nothing during its operation.

To prevent a return, let him take two tea-spoonfuls, twice a day, of volatile spirits of valerian, with one of the following formula :

Take, of Valerian, an ounce;
Ginger, in powder, six drachms;
Sirup of orange peel, sufficient for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, twice a day.

Take, of Extract of aloe,
Long pepper, of each a drachm;
Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Mix for thirty-six pills, two to be taken morning and evening.

ASTHMA.

AN ASTHMA is a difficult and laborious respiration, owing to the compression, straitness or obstruction, of the pulmonary vessels, and is either continual or periodical.

A cure may only be expected, by observing the following medicinal and regimenal mode of treatment.

Boiled milk with wheat bread should be taken for breakfast and supper, with spoon meats and soups with bread for dinner, and vegetables of every kind entirely set aside and not taken; as animal food is not only more nutritious than vegetable, but digests ten times quicker. If a confirmed case, a seton, cut in a perpendicular form, may be necessary—issues, a plaster between the shoulders, perpetual blisters, frequent emetics, purges, balsam copaiba, and the dry vomit. Benefit may be expected from the following formula, which may be termed the asthmatic pill:

Take, of Gum asafoetida, a drachm;
Golden sulphur of antimony, two scruples;
Extract of aloë, one scruple;
Oil of aniseed, twenty drops;
Simple syrup, enough for pills.

Mix for pills of the usual size, three of which should be taken night and morning; or, if very costive,

Take, of Asafoetida, a drachm;
Socotrine aloë,
Sulphate of iron, of each two scruples;
Simple syrup, enough for pills.

Mix for pills of an usual size—three may be taken morning and evening. Opiates may be administered to induce sleep at night, if so indicated; or a small spoonful of tincture of paregoric may be taken, night and morning, in a little water.

As the case may require, take of tartar of antimony, three, four, five or more grains, to be taken fasting, and nothing drank after it for two or three hours; the same to be repeated every week. The following formulæ, also, have been highly useful:

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce and a half;
Balsam of copaiba, half an ounce;
Oil of aniseed, a drachm;
Syrup of tolu, enough to form an electuary.

Mix for an electuary. Dose, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken every morning and evening. Or,

Take, of Peruvian bark, in powder, an ounce;
Extract of liquorice, in powder, three drachms;
Tolu syrup, enough for an electuary.

Mix: the size of a nutmeg to be taken twice or thrice a day.

As auxiliaries to facilitate the cure:

Take, of Shavings of sassafras,
Colts-foot flowers,
Horehound, of each equal parts.

Let these infuse in boiling water, for an hour, and drank, instead of common tea, sweetened with honey.

Take, of Conserve of squills, half an ounce;
Syrup of tolu, oil of olives, of each an ounce;
Sulphuric acid, twenty drops.

Mix for a linctus, to be taken at pleasure.

Take, of Tincture of cantharides, an ounce;
Tincture of squills, half an ounce.

Mix for drops, of which a tea-spoonful may be taken twice a day.

During this disease, the patient may eat plentifully, once a day, of onions or garlic, or both, with his dinner, seasoned with a moderate quantity of pepper and salt. If thirsty between meals, his drink should consist of an infusion of hoarhound, sweatened with honey, at pleasure.

BLOODY-FLUX.

A BLOODY-FLUX from the bowels, has its origin in an acrid blood erosion of intestines, abrasion of the mucus, protracted diarrhea, acrimony caused by something eaten, terminating in bloody evacuations, slime, and sometimes pieces of flesh.

The diet should consist of rice boiled in milk, and fat broths; and, if in summer, all kinds of wholesome berries may be eat: also, conserve of red roses may be eat, to the quantity of two or three ounces a day.

Begin the cure with a moderate dose or two of epsom salts; after which, a little rhubarb may be given, followed by an emetic every morning, composed of

Tartar of antimony, two grains;
Ipecacuanha, three, four, or five grains. One emetic.

Take a sheet of writing paper, cut into slips, boil them in a pint and a half of milk till reduced to a pint, to be taken at twice. This may be considered an odd, novel, and peculiar way of proceeding; but, if tried, will be found pleasingly effective.

For common drink, dissolve two ounces of gum acacia in a quart of water, sweetened to the taste. If necessary, give at bed time one or two scruples of compound powder of chalk with opium, and repeated every night unless contra-indicated

Take, of Conserve of red roses, two ounces;
Yellow wax, half an ounce;
Sulphate of iron, a drachm;
Peruvian bark, two drachms;
Syrup of orange peel, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Reduce the sulphate of iron to powder with the bark, then add the wax, conserve and syrup. Dose, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken two or three times a day. Or,

Take, of Compound powder of gun Tragacanth, two ounces;
Spermaceti, half an ounce;
Balsom of copaiba, sufficient for an electuary. Mix.

A piece the size of a nutmeg, to be taken night and morning. Or,

Take, of Red astringent gum, four scruples;
 Columbo root, in powder, two scruples;
 Hard opium, one scruple;
 Sirup of ginger, enough to form an electuary. Mix.

In order to ensure an equal division of the opium, let it be reduced to powder with the columbo root, then add the astringent gum and mix.

Dose, the size of a small nutmeg, to be taken night and morning.

BURN.

In the treatment of burns, there are two most essential points to be premised; one a counteraction in the part affected, accompanied with soothing influence—and the other, to exclude the air as quick as possible from the part injured: therefore, recourse should be found amongst those remedies, with which the atmosphere has the least affinity—as pain, in such cases, is always, more or less, increased by that power.

Should the burn be slight,

Take, of Alum, in powder, two drachms;
 White of eggs, two.

Mix and triturate these till they form a curd, and with a feather or pencil, apply it to the part affected; where it should remain till the cure is complete, and repeated once or twice a day after the first application.

If the burn is extensive and severe,

Take, of American mineral oil, eight ounces, or more if necessary, and with it keep the injured parts continually wet; no cotton bandage, or covering will be necessary, as this is a substance on which the air has no power to act, in consequence of this oil possessing no component part of oxygen, and is the greatest natural liniment yet discovered, for either burn or scald, and far superior to any other remedy. In most cases, it gives apparent ease in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, after the first application; usually cures without leaving scars, and in half the time of other remedies.

The components of American mineral oil, are

Carbon, seven parts; hydrogen, one part.

Oxygen being absent, hence its resistance to the power of the atmosphere.

CANCER, OR SCHIRRUS.

A SCHIRRUS is an induration of a glandular part, owing to a previous inflammation; the cause of which, is that which occasions a thickening of fluid in the glands.

If the edges of a schirrus are inflamed, so as to produce an erosion of the neighboring vessels, it is known as a cancer.

A cancer resists every internal means, hitherto known, of cure, and will only admit of palliatives, such as milk diet, oxymuriate of mercury, arsenic, hemlock, &c.; or, thirty drops of nitrous ether, in every draught of liquor that the patient may take.

If the part is extremely offensive, prepare a carrot poultice to cleanse with, and on the day following apply the following compound caustic plaster:

Take, of White oxyd of arsenic, one drachm;
Flowers of sulphur, four scruples;
Lesser crow foot,
Greater crow foot, of each one drachm.

These are to be well ground and incorporated in a glass, or smooth mortar; first by blending the oxyd intimately with the sulphur, and then by adding the lesser and greater crow foot, previously mixed, by degrees, till a proper uniform mass is obtained. The mass is then formed into balls, dried in the sun, on glass, or other substance not liable to absorb the vegetable property of the crow foot: and when required for use, to be prepared with the yolk of egg, and spread upon thin bladder or oil skin. This mode of treatment generally effects a cure in five or seven weeks.

Bauman's treatment of cancer, were as follows:

White arsenic, pure nitre,
Subcarbonate of potass,
Arum root, of each one drachm;
Soot, sufficient to color grey.

Hellimund's treatment of cancer, consisted of two preparations. One was called pulvis cosmi. It was a finely triturated powder of

White arsenic, two scruples;
Ashes of old shoe soles, twelve grains;
Dragon's blood, sixteen grains;
Factitious cinnabar, two drachms. Mix.

Another was named ungent narcotico balsamicum, which was formed of

Black Peruvian balsam,
Extract of hemlock, of each half an ounce;
Crystallized acetate of lead, four scruples;
Saffron tincture of opium, two scruples;
Wax ointment, four ounces.

Mix for an ointment. One drachm of the powder, mixed with one ounce of the ointment, formed the compound arsenical ointment. His mode of treatment, was to spread the ointment upon a pledge of soft lint, so as to cover not only the sore, but a line breath beyond its edge. It was left on twenty-four hours, then softened with a tepid decoction of elder flowers, and removed. This was repeated five days in succession. During the next seven days, the sore was dressed with the narcotico-balsamic ointment alone, and if any part of the sore was not perfectly

clean, the arsenical ointment was applied for two days. The cure was said to be generally effected in from twenty to forty dressings. The pain was slight and short.

From trials, in the Charité at Berlin, it appeared that this treatment was of no use in fungous cancer, but of use in some cases of the breast; very efficacious in cutaneous cancer, and in phagedenic and scurfy cutaneous affections.

In reference to cancers of rather a recent date, only one dressing of the first formula has proved sufficient to effect a cure. The surface of the cancer was entirely covered with the ointment, and remained on, until the plaster with the eschar fell off spontaneously; therefore, it must entirely take precedence of the latter in fungous cancer. In the performance of its influence in protracted and virulent cases, it requires a similar management to that of Hellmund's, which, if carried into effect with attentive caution, will deliver most cancers entire, without leaving an atom of the root in the system.

Dr. Carmichael, of Dublin, uses, against open cancer, an ointment, composed of

Arseniated iron, half a drachm;
Phosphate of iron, two drachms;
Ointment of spermaceti, six drachms. Mix.

Internally, arsenic may be exhibited in the form of arsenious acid, dissolved in distilled water, in the proportion of four grains to a pint. A table-spoonful of this solution, mixed with an equal quantity of milk, and a little sirup of poppies, is directed to be taken every morning, fasting, and the frequency of the dose gradually increased until six table-spoonfuls be taken daily.

M. Le Febure's method of curing cancer.

CATARRH.

SUFFOCATING catarrh is an affection of the larynx, when the aspera arteria is irritated, and the glottis constringed, so as to endanger immediate suffocation.

If plethoric, bleed; let the face be held over the steam of boiling milk, a bread and milk poultice wrapped round the throat, and give an emetic, antispasmodics, opiates and agglutinants.

Take, of Tarter of antimony, ten grains;
Pure water, an ounce.

A tea-spoonful of which may be taken every half hour till its effect is produced. A hoarseness is an affection of the aspera arteria, caused by an effusion of thin acrid lymph, or an abrasion of its internal mucus. Half a pint of sweet milk, with six ounces of sheep suet dissolved in it, by boiling, and drank warm, will give immediate relief: but it is by no means a pleasant dose. .

Take, of Oil of sulphur, five drachms;
Oil of aniseed, one drachm. Mix for drops.

Ten of which, may be taken on sugar, three or four times a day.
An excellent medicine for cough, as well as hoarseness; or,
take of

Tincture of paregoric elixir, one ounce;

Dose, a tea-spoonful, night and morning, in a glass of water;
or any of the following formulæ, the efficacy of which may be de-
pended upon :

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, one ounce,
Myrrh, two drachms;
Oil of aniseed, one drachm;
Sirup of tolu, enough to make an electuary. Mix.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken two or three times a
day.

Take, of Gom asafœ ida,
Gum ammoniacum, of each one drachm;
Dried squills, one scruple;
Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Mix pills of the usual size; three of which may be taken night
and morning. Or, take of diluted sulphuric acid, in a little wa-
ter, twenty drops, night and morning.

If costive,

Take, of Extract of Aloe,
Asafœtida, of each one drachm;
Golden sulphur of antimony, one scruple;
Dried squill root, fifteen grains;
Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Mix for usual size pills. Three may be taken night and morn-
ing. Or,

Take of Conserve of orange peel, half an ounce;
Oil of olives,
Syrup of tolu, of each one ounce;
Sulphuric acid, enough to make it gratefully acid.

Make a linctus, a tea-spoonful of which may be taken at
pleasure. Or,

Take, of Peruvian bark, in powder, six drachms;
Extract of liquorice, two drachms;
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough to form an electuary.

Dose, one tea-spoonful—may be taken twice a day.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS is a disorder of the stomach and bowels, al-
ways accompanied with extreme vomiting and purging; caused
by acrid bile, which may be vitiated by various means: eating
more than digestable, drinking too much cold water, deficient
secretion of the pancreatic juice, profuse evacuations, or feeding
too much on fat or fruit. Give plentifully of thin gruel to facili-

tate vomiting, gruel also may be thrown up as injections. For common drink give an infusion of a crust of bread, hard baked, till gruel or coffee can be prepared, and apply cotton dipped in the following mixture, to the pit of the stomach :

Take, of Camphor, one scruple;
Tincture of opium, two drachms;
Oil of cloves, nutmegs, mint, of each twenty drops. Mix.

Or, bathe the pit of the stomach, frequently with brandy, or camphorated spirit.

Take, of Rhubarb, one scruple;
Hard opium, two grains;
Sirup of ginger, one drachm.

Let the opium be well incorporated with the rhubarb, then let it be mixed with the sirup of ginger, and administered. It may be followed soon after by the following mixture :

Take, of Infusion of peppermint, an ounce and a half;
Spirit of cinnamon, half an ounce.

An infusion of pennyroyal, taken warm and sweetened, will also be of service in promoting genial heat, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels.

COLIC.

COLIC is a severe pain in the abdomen, the part principally affected is the colon, sometimes the ilium. It arises from various causes, such as distention from flatulencies, acid gas, irritation, crudities, costiveness, ruptures, solution of continuity, scybals, and acrimony of bile.

If an extreme case, let an injection of warm gruel be administered as soon as possible, in order to hasten an evacuation. The use of opiates are indicated in this, as in most other painful disorders.

In bilious colic, tartar of antimony, injections, compound rhubarb purges and anodynes, are useful. In hysterical colic, cordials, diaphoretics, nervines, antihysterics, injections and chalybeates, are indicated. In stone colic, carminatives are of little service; regard must be paid to its cause. In flatulent, or windy colic, commence with a purgative injection; if attended with fever, and the patient plethoric, draw off six or seven ounces of blood, and

Take, of Balsam of copaiba, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, half ounce;
Olive oil, two ounces;
Tincture of opium, one drachm;
Warm gruel, six ounces.

Mix for an injection. Or,

Take of Compound extract of colocynth, a scruple;
Hard opium, ten grains;
Plue pill, five grains;
Oil of cloves, three crops;
Simple sirup, enough for twelve pills. Mix.

Let three be taken every hour till the pain subsides. Or,

Take, of Tincture of senna, two ounces and a half;
Sulphate of magnesia, two drachms;
Syrup of roses, half an ounce;
Oil of caraway, three drops. Mix for one dose.

Should the pain continue after the above mixture begins to operate, let one of the pills be taken occasionally.

Ten or fifteen grains of alum, often repeated, will frequently counteract habitual colic.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION is owing to an ulcer in the lungs, whereby the whole body is gradually emaciated and consumed. The cause is, that which occasions stagnation of blood in the lungs, till converted into purulent matter; which may be owing to a tenderness of the arterial vessels, an acrid blood, weakness of the fibers of the viscera, long neck, strait breast, depressed shoulder blades, an ulcer in the liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, mesentery or uterus, a metastasis of pus, or may be traced to the cause of a great neglect of exercise.

Bleeding is inadmissible. The non-naturals demand great attention. Boiled sweet milk should be taken for breakfast and supper; soups, prepared from the lean of meat, may be taken as strong as the stomach can receive; jellies prepared from any animal substance should be taken frequently. The patient's common drink may consist of infusion of flaxseed, decoction of bran, sago, salep or chocolate. Tea made from coltsfoot flowers, sweetened with honey, is of much service—shell fish, wild fowl, generous wines and spices. Conserve of red roses may be eat to the quantity of two or three ounces a day, with much advantage.

Acids are sometimes serviceable; stomachic plasters, one of Burgundy pitch placed between the shoulders, to remain there some weeks: but, above all, the dry vomit, as

Take, of Tartar of antimony, three grains;
Ipecacuanha, ten grains. Mix for three powders.

Let one be taken at morning, on an empty stomach, twice or thrice a week, not drinking any kind of liquid during the operation. If there is diarrhea, and violent,

Take, of Ipecacuanha, four grains;
Sulphate of copper, one grain.

Mix, and administer it every morning. In an incipient ulcer of the lungs, when the pain in the side has been troublesome, recourse has been had to the lancet—a ready way to bring on an incurable phthisis.

When an ulcer is formed in the lungs, the urine discharged at night is very turbid the next morning, and the balsam copaiba

ought never to be omitted in the cure of this disorder—twenty drops of which should be taken on brown sugar night and morning. If diarrhea is not extreme, as it seldom is at the early stage of phthisis, the following mixture will carry off the hectic, which generally terminates in the appearance of a rash :

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, two drachms;
Mint water, seven ounces;
Sirup of tolu, an ounce. A mixture.

Three spoonfuls to be taken twice or thrice a day, to which may be added, if diarrhea is violent, half an ounce of elixir of paregoric.

Should the diarrhea prove a troublesome and dangerous symptom, it should be restrained by opiates; as three, four, or five grains of opiate pill and as many of rhubarb, which may be taken at bed time, to be repeated occasionally; or,

Take, of Asafœtida,
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Myrrh, of each one scruple;
Hard opium, four grains;
Simple sirup, enough for twenty-four pills.

Three may be taken every night, or oftener.

Take, of Sulphate of copper, five grains.

Dissolve the sulphate in an ounce of tincture of cantharides. Of these drops, let twenty be taken twice a day, increasing the dose one drop at a time, till it amounts to a tea-spoonful. They have often effected wonders—but, with this or any other medicine, let not the balsam copaiba be neglected. The following formulæ, also, have been of infinite service :

Take, of Red bark, in powder, six drachms;
Extract of liquorice, two drachms;
Oil of aniseed, forty drops;
Sulphate of iron, two scruples (or the same of nitre according to hectic);
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough to form an electuary.

A tea-spoonful to be taken night and morning.

Take, of Gum ammoniac, one drachm;
Golden sulphur of antimony, two scruples;
Dried squills, ten grains;
Sulphate of iron, one scruple;
Simple sirup, enough for usual size pills.

Let three or four be taken, night and morning.

CHOLERA.

THE author's practice, in counteracting symptoms of Asiatic cholera, were as follows :

Should the patient be attacked, and the body costive,

Take, of Ten or fifteen grains, of the compound extract of colocynth;
Calomel, three grains. Make a pill.

Dose one, to be administered immediately. If cramps and spasms succeed,

Take, of Ammoniated tincture of opium, two tea-spoonfuls;
Oil of cajuput, seven drops. Mix.

Dose one, to be administered every hour or half hour according to the symptoms.

Should vomiting ensue to an alarming extent, and counteraction indicated,

Take, of Carbonate of potassa, twenty-four grains;
Pure water, one ounce;
Sirup of orange,
Tincture of cardamom seed, of each one drachm.

Mix and effervesce, by adding lemon juice half an ounce. Fresh lemon juice communicates a more agreeable flavor than solution of citric acid—but the latter may often be conveniently substituted.

The effect, or counteraction, is produced by the free discharge of carbonic acid upon the stomach.

If diarrhea is present, the following formula may be indicated, which cannot be surpassed for efficacy :

Take, of Gum kino, in powder, two drachms;
Fine cinnamon, two scruples;
Hard opium, one scruple.

Mix and divide into ten powders, one of which may be administered according to symptoms.

As auxiliaries, the patient should be kept warm, between blankets, and abdomen fomented with warm vinegar, applied with double flannel.

The following is a formula for the preparation of the ammoniated tincture of opium :

Take, of Hard opium, two drachms;
Saffron, sliced,
Benzoin, of each three drachms;
Volatile oil of aniseed, half a drachm;
Ammoniated alcohol, sixteen fluid ounces.

Mix, digest for seven days, and filter through paper. The average dose, is from one to two tea-spoonfuls. This preparation is admitted by many members of the faculty, both of Europe and America, to be a compound of considerable efficacy, not only in cholera, but in many other spasmodytic diseases—the ammonia removing spasm immediately, while the opium tends to prevent its return. Each drachm contains about one grain of opium.

CONVULSIONS.

If symptomatic, the removal of the primary disorder is the first object. Those most common generally yield to the following:

Take, of Peppermint water, an ounce and half;
Tartrate of potassa, two scruples;
Balsamic sirup, half an ounce. Mix.

A tea-spoonful may be given, night and morning, or three or four times a day, as there is occasion.

Take, of Tincture of asafoetida, half an ounce;
Bates's tincture of rhubarb, an ounce. Mix.

Give thirty of these drops, every two or three hours.

Take, of Sweet milk, an ounce;
Water of peppermint, half an ounce;
Tincture of asafoetida, half a drachm. Mix an injection.

This injection may be given with advantage in all convulsive disorders of children.

The tartrate of potassa possesses all the good effects of absorbents, besides keeping open the bowels and urinary system. In confirmed diarrhea, chalk may be used, which of other absorbents should have the preference.

CUTICULAR ERUPTIONS IN CHILDREN.

THESE eruptions in children indicate a proper attempt of nature to expel something offensive, therefore should be promoted, and by no means repelled either by bleeding or purging, as either of them would be equally injurious. In this case, animal food, with plenty of dry table salt, is necessary. No diet is so proper for children, as that of animal substance; the healthiest children are those who have been used to it from the time they were a year old. The meat should be minced small, but not deprived by over cooking of its nutritious juices, or by being previously masticated by the nurse. If children had nothing given them, but cow's boiled milk with half water, till they began to teethe, without either bread or sugar, and were after indulged in the use of animal food, with very little bread, we should rarely find disorders among them. Vegetables require too laborious a process for their tender organs to elaborate into nutritious chyle.

Take, of Sharp pointed dock root, two ounces and half;
Extract of liquorice, three drachms;
White cinnamon, half an ounce;
Brown sugar, four ounces;
Boiling water, a quart.

Let them digest in a covered vessel for twelve hours, then

strain. Of this mixture, let a tea-cupful be taken morning and night, or divided and given during the day.

Should the case demand an ointment,

Take, of Purified sulphur, half an ounce;
Vitrified albina, three drachms;
Fresh hogs lard, one ounce and half.

Make an ointment, and apply it to a circumscribed portion of the eruptions once a day.

Should the case prove unusually perverse,

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, five grains;
Muriate of ammonia, fifteen grains;
Cinnamon water, two ounces.

Mix for drops, fifteen of which may be given twice a day, to be increased or diminished so as to produce not more than two evacuations daily—one of the principle points being to sustain the strength of the patient during the process of cure.

DANCE OF ST. VITUS.

ST. VITUS's dance, is an involuntary, yet irresistible, motion of several muscles. The patient uses many ridiculous and antic gestures; those muscles only are affected destined for spontaneous action or motion—as the heart, diaphragm, lungs and stomach, are never injured by this strange and whimsical disorder. Its cause may be traced to an unequal distribution of the nervous influence, often owing to obstructed menstruation, clorosis, acid gas, irritation from worms, or weakness of the solids.

Regimen should consist of food, light and nutritious, and taken often; such as boiled milk, boiled eggs, jellies, wild fowl, squirrel, shell fish, lean meat soups, and cold wheat bread, but no vegetables. The cure should commence with a dry vomit, repeated three or four times a week, till the patient recovers, which, with the following pills and drops, will hasten the cure:

Take, of Extract of aloe, a drachm;
Pure filings of iron, two scruples;
Golden sulphur of antimony, one scruple;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills of the usual size.

Three to be taken every night, or oftener.

Take, of Tineture of asafoetida,
Liquor of ammonia, of each one ounce. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of which may be taken in a little water, three times a day. Half a drachm of the tincture of ginger may be taken three or four times a day. Also, volatile tincture of valerian, or the following mixture, from which a good effect has been manifested :

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, two drachms;
 Water of cinnamon, seven ounces;
 Liquor of ammonia, half an ounce;
 Balsamic sirup, an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture, let two tea-spoonfuls be taken, three times a day.

DIARRHEA.

DIARRHEA is an immoderate or too frequent discharge of excrements, which may be owing to a consent of parts, as a humid cerebrum, dentition, and balbution, from too much food taken disproportionate to the power of digestion, or of morbific quality, lubricity of the intestines, laxity of the muscular fibers, deficiency of vital heat, sometimes from an effort of nature to relieve herself, by making a push at the bowels in order to carry off a diseased excrement. The patient should be removed to a dry air. The most healthy are subject to this disorder on visiting a moist climate. Exercise should be taken, particularly on horseback in the morning. Diet should consist of animal food, soups, jellies, and rice boiled in milk. For common drink, decoction of hartshorn. Clysters are of service, particularly in case of tenesmus; as,

Take, of Starch, a drachm and half, dissolve in six ounces of Water, then add
 Olive oil, an ounce;
 Tincture of opium, a drachm. Mix for a clyster.

Begin to cure with an emetic, of one scruple of ipecacuanha conjoined with one grain of sulphate of copper, then a lenient cathartic; after which, if the pain continues, an anodyne. A selection may be made from the following formulæ, which have rarely deceived :

Take, of Rhubarb, in powder, one scruple;
 Toasted nutmeg, in powder, fifteen grains;
 Tartrate of potassa, in powder, ten grains.

Mix a powder, and let it be taken in sirup of orange peel, or sirup of ginger. To be repeated occasionally.

Take, of Compound powder of chalk, with opium, two drachms;
 Toasted nutmeg, mastic, of each a drachm.

Divide into six powders, one to be taken twice a day, with four spoonfuls of the following mixture immediately after.

Take, of Chalk mixture, seven ounces;
 Strong cinnamon water, two ounces. Mix.

Or,

Take, of tormentil root,
 Red astringent gum, of each a drachm.

Mix for six powders; one to be taken two or three times a day

Take, of Chalk with opium, two scruples;
 Filings of iron, three grains;
 Sirup of white poppies, enough to mix the powders.

To be taken at bed time.

Take, of Conserve of red roses, an ounce and half;
Compound powder of gum tragacanth, an ounce;
Sirup of white poppies, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

Take, of Opiate pill, myrrh,
Mastic, of each two scruples;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills of the usual size.

Three to be taken two or three times a day. Or, the following formula may be indicated, which, for its efficacy, cannot be surpassed :

Take, of Kino, in powder, two drachms;
Cinnainon, two scruples;
Hard opium, one scruple.

Mix and divide into ten powders, one of which may be administered according to the symptoms. Powder of unripe blackberries are worthy of notice in this disorder, half a drachm of which may be taken twice or thrice a day, or the same quantity of extract of logwood. When the diarrhea is subdued, to recover the appetite and restore the tone of the fibers the following is a good formula :

Take, of Red bark, in powder, an ounce;
Aromatic powder, three drachms;
Filings of iron,
Ginger, in powder, of each one drachm;
Sirup of orange peel, sufficient for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken night and morning.

Take, of Tincture of catechu, six drachms;
Compound tincture of lavender, two drachms.

Mix for drops; a tea-spoonful of which may be taken night and morning. Or, twenty drops of the muriated tincture of iron, night and morning.

DISORDERS OF THE EYES.

OPHTHALMIA is an inflammation of the eye, or outer coats of it, with redness, swelling, and discharge of hot acrid lymph, or matter. It is commonly divided into dry and moist; when slight, phlogosis; if there is redness in the white of the eye, taraxis; when the eye-lids can scarcely be closed, chumosis; if accompanied with a profuse discharge of red rheum, epiphora; suffusio, phlyctœna, hypopyon, albugo, and plergyium, are all to be treated much in the same manner.

The cause may be traced to the same as that of other inflammations, and known by the red color of the tunica conjunctiva: other diseases of the eye, by a distillation of bloody acrid rheum from its angles—a collection of matter, or water in vesicles

under the cornea, films, motes, specks, opacity, &c. If neglected, it may terminate in glaucoma, cataract, or gutta serena, which demands the internal as well as the external use of medicines, as mercurials, antimonials and other remedies. In general it is not difficult of cure.

If the eyes are glued up in the morning, let them be bathed with warm milk. If the patient is phlethoric, bleed; then administer a gentle purge, such as :

Take, of Compound extract of colocynth, ten grains;
Rhubarb, in powder, fifteen grains;
Calomel, two grains. Mix for one dose.

In extreme cases, issues are very serviceable, blisters applied to the temples, behind the ears, or to the nape of the neck. Advantage will result from a seton, cut perpendicular, sternutatories should not be omitted, such as the following :

Take, of White bellebore, in powder, a scruple;
Florentine orris root, ten grains.

Mix. Of this powder let a pinch be snuffed up the nose, every night after getting into bed, observing the precaution of compressing the lips during the time of taking it.

If hot-lymph distills from the eyes, or if films, specks, &c., appear, the eyes may be washed with the following eye lotion, three or four times a day, and as much worked into the eye, by frequent winking, as can well be borne :

Take, of Sulphate of zinc, fifteen grains;
Rectified spirit of wine,
Rose water, of each half an ounce.

Mix an ophthalmic lotion. Or,

Take, of Acetate of lead, seven grains;
Lime water, one ounce;
Tincture of opium, half an ounce.

If not sufficiently potent, more salt of lead may be added.

If the sight is very weak, and daily getting worse, add to the white of an egg a drachm of alum, and agitate them till a curd is formed—with it let the eye-brow and eye-lid be anointed every night on going to bed.

If a scorbutic acrimony in the fluids presents itself,

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce;
Gum guaiacum, in powder,
Gum acacia, of each two drachms;
Honey, enough to make an electuary.

Mix and administer a dose, the size of a nutmeg night and morning.

In ophthalmic cases, originating from scrofula, which is a frequent occurrence, the internal use of bark is not only a certain, but expeditious, remedy.

Take, of Red bark, in powder, an ounce;
 Extract of liquorice,
 Gum guaiacum, in powder, of each two drachms;
 Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

DOSSE, the size of a walnut, to be taking night and morning. When the edges of the eye-lids, are excoriated, look red, raw, and discharge, recourse must be had to ointment:

Take, of Nitric oxyd of mercury, one drachm;
 White wax, two drachms;
 Prepared lard, six drachms.

Mix, so as to ensure an equal division of the oxyd. Anoint them with the above, night and morning.

A cataract, requires depression or extraction of the crystalline lens, if it will not yield to the power of absorbing medicines.

DYSPEPSIA.

THE cause of dyspepsia is a laxity of the muscular fibers of the stomach, glutinous phlegm, deficiency of the secretions, particularly of the saliva, or gastric juice; grief, fear, hard drinking, former voracity, profuse excretions, want of sleep or exercise, deficiency of heat in the stomach, or severe studies. If a confirmed case, it is usually accompanied with retchings, palleness, lightness of the pit of the stomach, nidorous eructations, a long continuance without food, no inclination to eat, and, after eating, vomiting with swelling at the pit of the stomach and coldness of that organ.

The patient should indulge his stomach, by eating whatever he feels the least inclination for, and of that a little and often. His diet should consist of light but very nutritious food, such as meat jellies, calf's feet, fowl, squirrel, soups, eggs and other fresh meats, with dry salt, and a proportionable quantity of bread, but no vegetables. The cure should commence with a dry vomit.

Take, of Ipecacuanha, five grain;
 Sulphate of copper, one grain. Mix for an emetic.

Let this powder be taken in the morning fasting, three times a week, without drinking any kind of liquid during the operation.

Take, of Aloetic pill, a drachm;
 Golden sulphur of antimony,
 Pure filings of iron,
 Myrrh, of each, half a drachm;
 Sirup of ginger, enough for pills of common size.

Let three of these pills, be taken twice a day.

When attended with flatulency, the following formula, has occasionally been of service.

Take, of Socotrine aloes, asafætida,
 Castile soap, rhubarb, of each, half a drachm;
 Sirup of ginger, sufficient for pills of usual size. Mix.

These pills, taken in doses of ten grains each, twice a day, are highly beneficial; their odor is the only objection, but this may be stifled, by the aid of a little mucilage and the pills agitated in fine pulverized white sugar.

The following formula will also be found to answer, in slight cases attended with costive bowels—particularly for ladies.

Take, of Extract of aloes, mastic,
Rhatany root, castile soap, of each half a drachm;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Three of these pills may be taken an hour before dinner.

In dyspepsia, attended by acidity, the following mixture may be taken twice a day:

Take, of Carbonate of magnesia, one scruple;
Infusion of gentian root, eleven drachms;
Tincture of cardamom seeds, one drachm. Mix.

Where dyspepsia is attended with nausea, and aversion to food, the following will be found a good form :

Take, of Infusion of roses, seven drachms;
Infusion of gentian, one ounce;
Tincture of gentian, one drachm;
Diluted sulphuric acid, twenty drops. Mix.

To this, a drachm of sulphate of magnesia may be added, if the bowels are costive.

ERYSIPelas.

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire, is an external inflammation which affects the face, and sometimes the breast. The cause is the same as that which produces an internal inflammation, as an acrid humor, heats, colds, errors in the non-naturals, or obstruction of customary evacuation. It may be known, by swelling of the part, with pain and redness; inflammatory pimples; and, if pressed lightly by the finger, exhibiting the appearance of a white spot. It may be removed without much difficulty, unless the eruptions are repelled by cold, and then unpleasant consequences may ensue.

As this is a cutaneous disorder, bleeding may be dispensed with, and which cannot be necessary when eruptions appear on the skin; therefore, recourse must be had to alteratives, in the form of internal and external medicines.

Take, of Elder rob, an ounce;
Nitre, half a drachm;
Pure water, four ounces.

Mix for one sweating dose, to be taken at night on going to bed.

Take, of Spirit of nitrous ether, one ounce.

Of which, let a tea-spoonful be taken in water, twice or three times a day.

Take, of Spirit of nitre, an ounce and half;
Paragoric elixir, an ounce. Mix.

Let a table spoonful of this mixture be taken at bed time, in a wine-glassful of hot water and sugar, and on the following morning, let there be administered to the patient, an hour before breakfast, two drachms of epsom salt, dissolved in a cupful of warm water.

As external auxiliaries are indicated, take of camphorated spirit of wine, with which the parts may be wetted three or four times a day. Or,

Take, of Camphorated spirit, an ounce and half;
Compound tincture of lavender, three drachms;
Oil of amber, one drachm.

Mix a liniment, to be applied night and morning. Or,

Take, of Acetate of lead, one drachm;
Rose water, four ounces.

Mix a lotion to be applied frequently. Or, if preferred,

Take, of Camphorated spirit, an ounce.

To be applied three or four times a day; and, as soon as the parts are dry, apply the following liniment:

Take, of White precipitate of mercury, a drachm;
Fresh lard, an ounce. Mix and add,
Essence of lemon, twenty drops. Make a liniment.

If, after prescribing the preceding remedies, the case should prove refractory, there may be cause to suspect, that it may probably arise from some inflammatory scrofulous action, and may then be attacked by the following alterative and diaphoretic electuary:

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, one ounce;
Gum guaiacum, Virginia snake root, of each two drachms;
Cream of tartar, half an ounce;
Clarified honey, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Let a tea-spoonful, be administered night and morning. Dose adjusted, so as to produce two evacuations in the course of the day.

EPILEPSY.

EPILEPSY is a sudden prostration of the vis vitæ, with violent concussion of the muscles, and loss of internal and external senses. It may proceed from a bad conformation of the encephalon; corruption or erosion of the meninges; mercury, by some means conveyed to the brain, or an increased flux of serum into the head, by hydatids on the corpus callosum, violent exercise strong thinking, fright, vehement affections of the nervous sys-

tem, excruciating pain, hysterics, irritation from worms, teething, infection of the small pox, obstruction of some secretion, or from various kinds of vapors, from liquors in a state of fermentation.

It is usually attended, more or less, with a sensation of weight in the head, pressure over the eyes, frothing at the mouth, distorted gestures, tingling in the ears, thin and crude urine, gnashing of the teeth, deprived of feeling, pale countenance, strange motion of the tongue, shrieks, clenched hands, sudden fall to the ground, dimness of sight, from the violence of the fit of vomiting, mucus, lymph, or bile, involuntary discharge of the urine, or excrements; on recovery, no recollection of the past.

In the fit, let a loud noise be made in the ear, and apply liquor of ammonia to the nose, or blow up the nose a few grains of white bellebore, or black pepper; bathe the temples and wrists with strong vinegar; if the mouth can be opened, put into it fifteen or twenty drops of oil of amber mixed with sugar, or give a drachm of tincture of castor in half an ounce of strong cinnamon water. Purges are proper, and of great use: they may be given two or three times a week. Also, chalybeate waters, issues, setons, blisters, cold bath, alkalies, anthelmintics, antihysterics, cardiacs, nervines, opiates, lancing gums, trepan, and the dry vomit.

The diet should be of animal food for dinner, with boiled milk constantly for breakfast and supper; vegetables of all kinds to be avoided, wines also, and malt liquors. Frequent exercise is necessary, with change of air, accompanied with rational amusement.

Take, of Sulphate of copper,
Tartar of antimony, of each seven grains.

Mix three powders, one of which may be taken two or three times a week, on an empty stomach.

Let the patient strain, without drinking, till he throws up some yellow or greenish matter. Should his nausea not subside, let him take an ounce of tincture of gentian: if this should be ejected, give him half a wine-glassful of brandy, to compose the stomach. Nothing can be more mild, safe or gentle, than one of these vomits.

The following various formulæ, have proved highly useful in the removal of this disorder, in hundreds of cases; the dry vomit was never omitted, except in those cases caused by worms or spasms, and then the following pills and drops have never failed to answer expectation. Of the rest, the most appropriate is left to the selection of the prescriber.

Take, of Socotrine aloes,
Pure filings of iron,
Aleppo scammony, of each half a drachm;
Sirup of Ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Of these pills, made of the usual size, let three be given night

and morning; if not too opening, washing them down with a glass of water, in which put two tea-spoonfuls of the following drops:

Take, of Tincture of asafœtida, two ounces. Mix.

Take, of White bellebore, a scruple;

Ginger, orris root, of each ten grains.

Of this snuff, let a pinch be taken every night after getting into bed. If laxative,

Take, of Peruvian bark, in powder, an ounce;

Valerian root, six drachms;

Ginger, half an ounce;

Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the quantity of a walnut, night and morning, or oftener.

Take, of Tincture of muriate of iron,

Compound tincture of aloes,

Tincture of valerian, of each half an ounce. Mix.

Let thirty drops of this mixture be taken every three hours, in a few spoonfuls of an infusion of chamomile flowers, and the dose gradually increased till favorable symptoms are manifest.

The volatile tincture of valerian will also be useful, either in broken doses or two tea-spoonfuls taken occasionally in a glass of water, or the generous nervine ginger, which should be well selected for the purpose; the white, hard and heavy Jamaica is the best.

Take, of Ginger, in fine powder, half an ounce.

Divide into six powders, one may be taken twice a day.

FAINTING.

FAINTING proceeds from an obstruction of the efflux of the nervous influence along the parvagum. The cause may be from weakness, intense pain, hunger, thirst, anorexia, profuse evacuations, excess of external heat, passions of the mind, hysterical affections, uterine furor. The effects, paleness, cold sweats, low fluttering pulse, trembling, with sensation of motion and sense.

It is always dangerous, except in hysterical paroxysms, and then of little consequence. From excessive evacuations, or after convulsions, or immediately after the ravages of a fever, it is often fatal.

The cure is to be effected by nervines, cardiacs, sternutatories, volatiles, opiates, the aromatic confection, ginger, a generous diet, and the cold bath. Should the patient's bowels be in a costive state, let them be evacuated with a generous dose of aperient medicine previous to a reception of the alteratives.

Take, of Rhubarb, in powder, twelve grains;

Ipecacuanha, three grains;

Calomel, one grain;

Sirup of ginger, enough to make three pills,

which administer immediately, if necessary.

Take, of Prepared chalk, half an ounce;
Refined sugar, three drachms;
Gum acacia, in powders, half an ounce;
Pure water, a pint. Mix.

Take, of the above mixture, seven ounces;
Spirit of cinnamon, two ounces;
Compound tincture of lavender,
Sirup of tolu, of each half an ounce.

Mix an alterative julep, of which three or four spoonfuls may be taken occasionally. An excellent cordial.

Take, of Volatile tincture of valerian, an ounce and half;
Compound tincture of lavender, half an ounce. Mix.

Two tea-spoonfuls of this mixture may be taken in a glass of water, two or three times a day.

FLATULENCY.

FLATULENCIES are of all disorders the most common, and generally receive the least attention, although they are the source of some of the most crabbed chronic diseases. It is generally caused by an acid gas, arising from a too speedy fermentation in the stomach; the effects of which are sometimes incessant belchings, pain in the stomach, rumbling of the bowels, loss of appetite, sour breath, heartburn, sensation of pent up wind, bad taste in the mouth, swelling of the abdomen, pain in the left side, difficulty of breathing, headache, sensation of fullness after eating, nausea in the morning, obstructed bile, costiveness, passing of worms or slime, spasms of the urinary vessels, sometimes a diarrhea, with ash colored excrements; in females, generally an obstruction of the usual periodical sickness, and is almost an inseparable concomitant of all bilious or gravely complaints. If of long continuance, it will require time, but no great difficulty, to remove. If the wind is not determined downward, the disorder, though apparently cured, will return. In sanguine habits, or if attended with a frequent diarrhea, it is troublesome to manage.

The predominant acid, is to be destroyed by alkalies, emetics, and gentle purges, and the wind expelled by proper carminatives, nervines and cardiacs; at the same time keeping the bowels open with drastics or antimonials; if accompanied with diarrhea, bark, opiates, ginger, castor, asafætida and iron, are indicated. A milk diet, morning and evening, is desirable, with abstinence from fruit, vegetables, and all fermenting liquors. Animal food, well masticated, and spirits diluted with warm water, may be used with safety, and the warmer a liquid is drank the better. Pains, vomiting, and disorders of the stomach, receive a tempo-

rary check, from about half a pint of boiling water, taken as hot as it can possibly be supped.

Obstinate fixed pains in the sides and loins, of several years duration, have soon yielded to the following compound carminative :

Take, of Powder of bay berries, six drachms;
 Powder of grains of paradise, two drachms;
 Socotrine aloes, sulphate of iron, of each two scruples;
 Sirup of ginger, an ounce; simple sirup, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken night and morning.

If indicated, tincture of ginger may be employed in the above, instead of the sirup, and the later used to form the electuary.

This is a most powerful, searching medicine, the efficacy of which has been manifest in hundreds of cases. Elastic air, pent up in the vessels, is often the cause of fixed pains as well as of rheumatic complaints (which may be known to be the cause, by their being worse in bed), and of vagrant spasms. In such cases, a portion of chalybeate water, with half the quantity of boiling water added to it, should be drank, in the quantity of half a pint, two or three times a day. If attended with diarrhea,

Take, of Opiate confection, an ounce;
 Peruvian bark, in powder, six drachms;
 Grains of paradise, three drachms;
 Sulphate of iron, one drachm;
 Sirup of ginger, enough for an electuary. Mix.

A dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken two or three times a day. If costive, the following formula may be employed,

Take, of Socotrine aloes, a drachm;
 Golden sulphur of antimony,
 Gum asafœtida,
 Sulphate of iron, of each, half a drachm;
 Simple sirup, enough for the usual size pills.

Three of these pills, may be taken night and morning, forcing them down with two tea-spoonfuls of either of the succeeding drops. If not very costive,

Take, of Asafœtida, a drachm;
 Golden sulphur of antimony,
 Socotrine aloes, of each, half a drachm;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Mix and prepare them of the usual size. Three may be taken night and morning: wash them down with a warm infusion of peppermint, sweetened to the taste.

The following compound tincture, in such cases, is worthy of notice, and would be well were it to have a place in all apothecaries' establishments.

Take, of Bay berries, bruised, two ounces;
 Grains of paradise, an ounce;
 Ginger, bruised, half an ounce,
 Proof spirit, a pint.

Digest without heat, for three or four days, and filter.

Take, of the above carminative tincture,
Volatile tincture of valerian, of each an ounce. Mix.

Two tea-spoonfuls of these drops may be taken night or morning. Or,

Take, of Carminative tincture, an ounce and half;
Tincture of asafætida, an ounce. Mix.

May be taken, as the former, night and morning.

In slight cases of flatulency, a simple pill may be compounded as follows :

Take, of Ginger, one drachm;
Rhubarb, one half drachm;
Oil of cloves, five minimis. Pills, twenty-four.

GLEET.

A GLEET is a drain of matter from the urethra, sometimes caused by ill cured gonorrhœa, salivation, profuse venery, strain, or laxity of the fibers. If white or ropy, or thin and glary, or if flocci appear on the urine, it is easy cured. If of long duration it will require time to conquer it; but there is no case so obstinate, that will not yield to some of the following medicines.

If the case is virulent, the patient should abstain from all vegetables, acids and sugar; all fermenting liquors, or vinous spirit diluted with water, are harmless. The regimen to be observed, is rising early in the morning, gentle exercise, cold plunging bath every morning, leaving it immediately without a second plunge, or remaining one minute in the water.

Food for breakfast and supper, should consist of boiled sweet milk and cold wheat bread, with animal food for dinner, such as mutton, pork, chicken, fish, shell fish, eggs, meat jellies, &c. Best American isinglass masticated, using the quantity of half an ounce a day, and swallowing the juice, is an excellent help, and also keeping the parts particularly clean.

Take, of Gum acacia, in powder, two ounces;
Olibanum gum, two drachms;
Puré filings of iron, one drachm;
Cantharides, a scruple;
Balsam copaiba, enough to form an electuary. Mix.

DOSE, the size of a large nutmeg, to be taken three times a day.

Take, of Pernvian bark, in powders, an ounce;
Gum guaiacum,
Gum olibanum, of each, half an ounce;
Tincture of cantharides, enough for an electuary. Mix.

DOSE, the size of a nutmeg, twice a day. If the patient is costive,

Take, of Conserve of orange peel, an ounce and half;
 Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
 Rhubarb, two drachms;
 Oil of cloves, one drachm;
 Tincture of cantharides, sufficient for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a walnut, to be taken night and morning. Or,

Take, of Socotrine aloes,
 Pure filings of iron, of each a drachm;
 Cantharides, nine grains;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Mix and make of the usual size. Three of these pills may be taken every night. Or, if the body should be too open,

Take, of Hard opium, twelve grains;
 Cantharides, seven grains;
 Filings of iron,
 Asafetida,
 Golden sulphur of antimony, of each half a drachm;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills, of common size.

Three of which may be taken every night.

Take, of Tincture of balsam Peru,
 Compound tincture of benzoin, of each an ounce.

Of this mixture, let two tea-spoonfuls be taken two or three times a day.

The scrotum and parts contiguous should be bathed with a fatus of brandy and vinegar, equal parts, at going to bed, and on rising in the morning. Vinegar and water, or vinegar undiluted, is an excellent injection. Or,

Take, of Calomel, a scruple;
 Sulphate of zinc, five grains;
 Rose water, three ounces. Mix an injection.

A tea-spoonful of which may be applied night and morning.

Or,

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, three grains;
 Muriate of ammonia, seven grains. Mix in glass mortar, and dissolve in
 Rose water, six ounces. Mix an injection.

Or,

Take, of Sulphate of copper, a scruple;
 Boiling water, two ounces. An injection.

This last, is rather an herculean remedy, and demands a little ingenuity in its management; it should be diluted with water, to such a point, as to give little or no pain at first, and its strength increased by degrees, till the object of the influence of the stypitic is accomplished.

GONORRHEA.

GONORRHEA is a flux of matter from the glands, situated in the internal parts of the urethra in men, and of the pudenda in women, the fluid emitted from the secretory glands in their nat-

ral state, was designed to lubricate the passage, and line it with a viscous mucus, which might sufficiently defend the extremities of the nerves from being irritated by the salts or acrimony of the urine. When this mucus is abraded and carried off by the attenuated discharge occasioned by the venereal poison which irritates their orifices, the urine causes an intolerable, pungent, smarting, or burning sensation. Hence, this disease is called by the French *chaudpisse*.

The cause originates from an acrid poison, or infectious miasmata, acquired by impure coition, which insinuate themselves into the minute mouths of the lacunæ, and consequently increase their diameter, whence a copious running of thinner matter than usual must issue. Cowper's and the prostrate gland are often affected.

In the course of a week or so after the infection, the running presents itself with a tickling sensation, with smarting and scalding in passing urine; sometimes the cavernous bodies of the penis are puffed up, appear like a sponge, and of a large bulk; the matter yellow or green—the latter of which denotes gangrene and demands immediate aid.

Phymosis, when the prepuce cannot be brought back. Paraphymosis, when it is confined behind the glands and cannot be brought forward to cover it. Chordee, when the penis is erected. Frequent stimulations to venery. When the infectious matter has crept into the lymphatics, and from thence conveyed to the blood, a dry syphilis is the consequence; though the miasmata may be of a nature different from those which produce gonorrhœa; yet if the running is stopt too soon in the latter, symptoms of the former will undoubtedly appear, such as buboes in the groin, cankers, crystallines, swelled testicle, warts, mariscae, fici, rhagades, condylomata, blotches; green, seedy excrescences on the neck, breast or shoulders; ulcers in the head, eyes, nose, or fauces; mortification, nocturnal pains, tingling in the ears, nodes, topes, a rash, scurf, crusts, scabs, caruncles, and camosities in the urethra, total suppression of urine, bloody urine, astrophy or wasting of the flesh, erratic pains in the sides, difficulty of breathing, especially when on the back, clavus hysteriens, corona veneris, softness or rottenness of the bones.

This affection of the bone is to be ascribed more to the liberal use of mercury than venereal virus; thus it may be observed that the nose falls when salivation is at its height.

Many symptoms mimic venereal affections, owing to a secretion of mercury in the minutest vessels; sulphur having an affinity for, or absorbing influence over, this active mineral, possesses the power of expelling it from the system. Many persons there are, who concluded they were suffering from confirmed syphilis (who were entirely freed from the venereal venom), who

have not only been relieved, but perfectly cured, of all their complaints by the use of an electuary, composed simply of sulphur and honey.

Dose, two tea-spoonfuls night and morning, or sufficient to open the bowels twice a day.

In a recent injury the bowels should be kept gently open. The effect of the inflammation is not to be dreaded, nor a material change of diet necessary, if temperance both in eating and drinking be observed.

Of the stronger mercurial ointment let a quantity the size of a very small nutmeg be well applied to the perinæum, night and morning, and likewise to the inside of the thighs. If injections are permitted, a tea-spoonful of olive oil may be used night and morning, or a scruple of calomel, dissolved in an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, a tea-spoonful of which may be applied twice a day. Three grains of oxymuriate of mercury, triturated with seven grains of muriate of ammonia and blended with six ounces of thin mucilage of gum arabic, used as a lotion both internal and external, would alone be sufficient as an auxiliary for a cure—providing the ointment is faithfully employed: and in some cases the ointment alone, or in conjunction—with one of the following formulæ has been found sufficient to effect a permanent cure.

Take, of Gum acacia, two ounces;
Jalap, three drachms;
Oil of sassafras, one drachm;
Balsam copaiba, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Of this electuary, let a dose the size of a nutmeg be taken night and morning. Or,

Take, of Gum acacia, in powders, an ounce and a half;
Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce;
Gum guaiacum, in powder,
Jalap, of each two drachms;
Balsam copaiba, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Let a dose the size of a nutmeg be taken twice a day. Or, if the case be slight and recent,

Take, of Rhubarb, in powder, four scruples;
Calomel, one scruple;
Balsam copaiba, enough for pills.

Mix, and make twenty-four pills, two to be taken at bed time only. Or,

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, five grains;
Muriatic acid, five drops; dissolve and mix in a glass mortar,
then add
Rhubarb, in powder, one drachm;
Simple sirup, enough for twenty-four pills.

Two of which may be taken night and morning

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, ten grains;
Muriate of ammonia, one scruple; mix, and add
Tincture of lavender, an ounce.

Of this mixture let twenty drops be taken in a few spoonfuls of mucilage of gum acacia night and morning.

The efficacy of this liquid compound has been manifested in thousands of cases, both in gonorrhœa and syphilis; all that is required in administering it, is to have the dose so adjusted, that it may act beyond the primæ viæ, and not run off by stool; and then there is no desirable effect which may not be expected from its influence.

One action in the twenty-four hours is natural, another the latter medicine may produce; but should the patient have more than two in a day, let the dose be diminished to fifteen, ten, or seven drops.

GRECIAN LEPROSY.

THE LEPROSY is a cutaneous disease which appears in whitish dry scabs, and often spreads over the whole body. Sometimes both legs are affected, and again only one, which, independent of the serofulous excoriation, swells to an enormous size, known as the Grecian leprosy and elephantiasis. The causes of which may be traced to obstructed perspiration, weakness of the solids, acrid blood, ill-cured itch, the remains of which often lurk, appearing and disappearing for many years, and eventually break forth in this dry scurf, gradually enlarging. Sometimes it is confined to the palms of the hands only, with fissures which run parallel to each other; sometimes to a little below the elbows; at one time on the face only, at another in white, hard scales on the neck, but most generally on the thighs, hands and arms, accompanied at times with intolerable itching.

Leprosy confined to the skin, without any remarkable tumor, is easily cured; the elephantiasis, not without difficulty and time.

A patient in leprosy should subsist on a very generous diet, to the exclusion of all salted meats, fruits, fermented liquors, and vegetables, adopting the same method as that recommended in scurvy and scorbutic eruptions. In the treatment of elephantiasis the following may be indicated:

Take, of Oxyuriate of mercury, one scruple;
Muriatic acid, twenty drops;
Wine of antimony, two ounces. Mix antiscorbutic drops.

Let twenty of these drops, or but fifteen if they purge, be taken twice a day.

Take, of Tar ointment, two ounces;
Liquor of acetated litharge, one drachm;
Camphor, two scruples;
Calomel, four scruples. Mix a liniment or soft ointment.

Let this liniment ointment be spread upon oil skin, or thin hog's bladder, and applied to the leg morning and night, observing not to bandage tight enough to displace the ointment.

If the case is tedious and a change of medicine indicated,

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce and half;
 Gum guiacum, half an ounce;
 Golden sulphur of antimony, two drachms;
 Virginian snake root, three drachms;
 Syrup of orange peel, enough for an electuary.

Of this electuary a dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken twice a day.

When the case has approximated to a cure, let the patient take a dose of sulphur and honey every night, for two or three weeks, in order to take up or absorb any secretion of the previous medicine. Should a preparatory aperient or aperitive dose be required at the commencement of the case, the following may be employed or modified :

Take, of Compound extract of colocynth, half a drachm;
 Gamboge, four grains;
 Tartar of antimony, two grains;
 Calomel, six grains;
 Simple syrup, enough pill mass.

Mix and make twelve pills, three or four of which may be given according to indication.

GRAVEL.

THE STONE, or human calculus, originates from a concretion of sabulous saburra, chiefly owing to the selenites in water, from the heat of the body, laxity of the fibers, or predisposition of the fluids to deposit this earthly matter; or, it may be from a deficient attraction among their own particles to preserve its suspension: it is often formed into a hard, brittle substance. The water we drink seems to be the chief cause, which has more or less of earth in it, and may be of a petrifying property; claret, ale, and all liquors which ferment much in the stomach, may occasion the terrestrial parts of the urine to cohere together, the appulse of an acid gas, obstruction of the urinary canals.

This infirmity may be known by a sensation of deadness, or painful pressure in the thigh, nausea, urine thin, bloody, small in quantity, and discharged with great uneasiness, or totally suppressed. This dreadful disease, demands of us to summon every possible and immediate assistance.

Take, of Balsam of Peru, dissolved in the yolk of an egg, two drachms;
 Thin gruel, five ounces;
 Olive oil, two ounces;
 Tincture of opium, two drachms. Mix a clyster.

This clyster will always give immediate ease in the most racking pain. Or,

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, two ounces;
 Water, six ounces;
 Tincture of asafoetida, half an ounce;
 Tincture of opium, one drachm. Mix a clyster.

Take, of Balsam of Peru,
 Oil of aniseed, of each two drachms;
 Mucilage of gum acacia, seven ounces;
 Tincture of jalap, half an ounce. A mixture.

Three spoonfuls of which may be taken night and morning, or as necessity demands.

To preserve the patient from a return of this horrid disorder,

Take, of Venice soap, one ounce;
 Gum acacia, two ounces;
 Grains of paradise,
 Jalap, of each two drachms;
 Balsam of copaiba, enough to make an electuary.

Dose, one large tea-spoonful night and morning.

Several virulent cases have been cured by the latter formula, the subjects of which for many years were constantly familiar with pain. A relation of what it has accomplished in a great variety cases, would scarcely be accepted by the most credulous.

Take, of Liquorice root, bruised, three ounces;
 Water, three pints.

Boil these, and evaporate to three half pints, then strain and cool. Let a pint of this be drank every day at intervals.

Take, of Tincture of balsam of Peru, an ounce.

A tea-spoonful in gruel or mucilage of acacia, may be taken night and morning.

In some cases of stricture, and slight cases of gravel, the following pills may be of service :

Take, of Extract of chamomile flowers,
 Extract of rhubarb,
 Dried subcarb nate of soda,
 Hard soap, of each equal parts. Mix for pills.

One part camphor is sometimes added.

GREEN SICKNESS.

GREEN SICKNESS, or chlorosis, is a malady which attacks the fair sex before puberty. The causes may be traced to deficiency of vital heat, predominant acid in the stomach, a lensor of the blood, an over proportionate quantity of serum, inactivity, dyspepsia, too profuse secretion of the pancreatic juice or deficiency of bile.

The regimen should be the same as in weakness of the solids. First give an emetic.

Take, of Sulphate of copper, a grain and half.

To be given in a little water on an empty stomach, without taking any kind of liquid to promote vomiting, as a dry vomit in such cases is always more effective than the reverse. It may be repeated twice a week.

Take, of Socotrine aloes, one drachm;
 Sulphate of iron, two scruples;
 Golden sulphur of antimony, half a drachm;
 Calomel, a scruple;
 Oil of savine, twenty drops;
 Sirup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Three of these pills, may be taken every night, at bed time, or oftener. As an auxiliary the patient may take after the pills half a tumbler of warm water and sugar with a few drops of the oil of pennyroyal added to the mixture.

Take, of Compound tincture of savine,
 Tincture of black hellebore, of each an ounce.

Of these drops, let one or two tea-spoonfuls be taken twice a day in a strong infusion of pennyroyal. Or,

Take, of Tincture of the muriate of iron,
 Compound tincture of aloes,
 Tincture of valerian, of each half an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture, thirty drops is the usual dose, to commence with, and gradually increased and adjusted to symptoms of the stomach. It may be taken in an infusion of chamomiles.

HEMORRHAGE.

SPITTING of blood is sometimes an idiopathic disease, to which some persons are subject for many years, without any manifest inconvenience. The cause may generally be traced to a tenderness of the fibers of the lungs.

The symptoms, sensation of soreness in the breast, weight in the diaphragm, husky cough, pale countenance, lank hair, flabbiness of the flesh, and dislike to exercise. Bleeding generally ensures a more severe return, or brings on incurable consumption. If that has not been submitted to, the cure is not difficult. There are innumerable instances of very severe hemorrhages, which have all yielded to the use of vomits, and methods to be noticed, without a single application to the lancet. Let the cure commence with an emetic, such as,

Take, of Tartar of antimony,
 Sulphate of copper, of each two grains.

The tartar of antimony may be given first, and as soon as nausea is manifested the sulphate of copper immediately exhibited. Let each be given in a spoon half full of water; let the patient strain, which he may provoke with his finger, or a feather, but drink nothing until he throws up some yellow or greenish matter; should the nausea not then leave him, half a glass of brandy will settle his stomach; if it is returned immediately, which is sometimes the case, repeat the dose and it will have the effect.

Give twenty drops of the genuine balsam of copaiba night and morning, for several weeks, to prevent a relapse, and the following electuary:

Take, of Peruvian bark, in powder, six drachms;
 Flowers of sulphur, three drachms;
 Refined nitre, one drachm;
 Golden sulphur of antimony, one scruple;
 Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

Of this electuary, a dose the size of a nutmeg may be taken twice or thrice a day. So long as the spittle is in the least tinged, the following mixture should be used, which may from the first invasion be drank at pleasure.

Take, of Gum arabic, in powder, two ounces;
 Pure nitre, two scruples;
 Syrup of tolu, an ounce;
 Pure water, a pint. Mix.

Of this mixture, four large spoonfuls, may be taken every three or four hours. A scruple of roach alum may be given occasionally, and the conserve of roses may be taken at pleasure. For regimen, see weakness of the solids.

HOARSENESSE.

HOARSENESSE is an affection of the aspera artery, caused by an effusion of thin acrid lymph, or an abrasion of its internal mucus, half a pint of sweet milk, with four ounces of sheep suet dissolved in it, and drank warm, will almost instantly relieve it, but it is by no means a pleasant dose.

Take, of Sulphurated oil, five drachms;
 Oil of aniseed, one drachm. Mix.

Of these drops, let ten be taken on sugar three or four times a day. It is an excellent medicine for cough, as well as hoarseness. Or,

Take, of Syrup of horseradish, a spoonful at pleasure.

This, of all the known sirups, is the only one yet discovered capable of counteracting hoarseness.

One of the greatest specifics for obstinate cough, is balsam copaiba, twenty drops of which, taken on sugar two or three times a day, will soon expel it. Or,

Take, of Paregoric elixir, an ounce.

A tea-spoonful of which may be taken in a glass of water, night and morning. Should a mixture be preferred,

Take, of Conserve of orange peel, half an ounce;
 Oil of olives. tolu syrup, of each an ounce;
 Sulphuric acid, enough to acidulate.

Mix a linctus: a tea-spoonful to be taken at pleasure.

HYSTERICS.

HYSTERIC FITS, notwithstanding the various shapes they assume, are too well known to need description.

The cause may be attributed to an unequal distribution of vital heat, owing to some extent to a peculiar conformation of the uterus and its adjacent parts; suppression or deficiency of the menstrual flux, or to its profusion; delicacy of constitution, luxury, want of exercise, fluor albus, want of blood, or acid gas.

In this truly sympathizing indisposition, all extreme evacuations are hurtful, the dry vomit excepted, which succeeds admirably, if frequently repeated, and is often by its own influence sufficient to effect a cure; but if objected to, the medical attendant may find annexed various formulæ which have proved efficacious. Chalybeate waters are an excellent auxiliary, also a cold bath. If the head is seriously affected, it should be shaved and a blister laid over it. Advert to epilepsy and hypochondria.

Take, of Infusion of roses, fourteen ounces;
 Sulphate of potass, two drachms;
 Compound tincture of gentian, one ounce;
 Diluted sulphuric acid, fifteen minims. Mix.

A draught to be taken every night for some weeks.

Take, of Tincture of ginger, an ounce.

A tea-spoonful of which, diluted, may be taken thee times a day. Or twenty drops of

Oil of amber, may be taken twice a day.

If costive,

Take, of Socotrine aloes,
 Sulphate of iron,
 Asafœtida, of each two scruples;
 Oil of amber, twenty drops;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills of the usual size.

Three may be taken night and morning.

Take, of Gum galbanum, in powder, half an ounce;
 Camphor, half a drachm;
 Oil of amber, twenty drops. Make an ointment.

Make a plaster of the ointment and apply it to the navel, where it may remain till favorable symptoms contraindicate. If laxative,

Take, of Aloe, half a drachm;
 Hard opium,
 Camphor, of each a scruple;
 Sirup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

One pill may be taken at night or oftener.

Take, of Bark, in powder, six drachms;
 Valerian, half an ounce;
 Sulphate of iron, a drachm;
 Conserve of sloes, an ounce;
 Syrup of ginger, enough for an electuary. Mix.

DOSAGE, from one to two tea-spoonfuls, two or three times a day.

HYPochondria.

A HYPOCHONDRIACAL affection, melancholy or lowness of spirit, is a peculiar delirium without fever. This disorder is generally supposed to originate from the imagination, because it is intensely fixed on one particular object; instead of which, it is entirely owing to a laxity of the muscular fibers throughout the whole vascular system. The cause may be traced to a deficiency of vital heat in the brain; this may be expelled therefrom by that, whatever it is, which dissipates the finer fluid parts and fixes the rest—as constant watchfulness, profuse venery, acid gas, excessive evacuations, particularly that of insensible perspiration; grief, disappointment, fear; immoderate use of salads, fruit, vegetables, sugar, fermenting liquors, indigestion, flatulencies, sedentary life, severe studies, want of exercise or indolence. It is sometimes tedious, but seldom difficult to cure. When improper methods are used, such as bleeding, &c., it may terminate in madness, blindness, epilepsy or apoplexy.

The patient must be sustained by the most nourishing diet, as milk, meat, soups, jellies, sago, flummery, eggs, any kind of shell or flat fish, wild fowl, chicken, any animal food taken in moderate quantity, and often repeated; abstaining from vegetables, fruit and malt liquors. Let the patient take chalybeate waters, carminatives, mild purges, corroborants, aromatics, fetids, volatiles, sternutatories, aloetics, emetics, mercurials, blisters, setons, cold bath, infusion of horseradish, valerian tea and ginger. See epilepsy. A vomit is first indicated.

Take, of Tartar of antimony,
 Sulphate of copper, of each seven grains.

Mix for three powders, one of which may be administered twice a week, drinking nothing to provoke vomiting.

The following formulae may be employed to advantage, in keeping the bowels moderately open:

Take, of Asafoetida, one drachm;
 Aloes,
 Sulphate of iron, of each half a drachm;
 Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Two of these pills may be taken night and morning Or,

Take, of Aloes, one drachm;
 Pure filings of iron,
 Golden sulphur of antimony, of each half a drachm;
 Mucilage of acacia, enough for pills. Mix.

Two may be taken night and morning.

Take, of Bark, in powder, six drachms;
 Compound powder of myrrh,
 Ginger, in powder, of each half an ounce;
 Tartarized iron, one drachm;
 Tincture of cantharides, enough to make an electuary.

Of which a dose, from one to two tea-spoonfuls, may be taken twice a day.

Take, of volatile tincture of valerian, an ounce,

Dose, two tea-spoonfuls may be taken in a glass of mountain wine, twice or thrice a day.

Take, of Powder of white bellflower,
 Powder of orris root, of each a scruple. Mix.

Of this snuff let a pinch be taken every night at bed time. If indicated,

Take, of Diluted sulphuric acid, an ounce.

Of which from twenty to thirty drops may be taken twice or thrice a day.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

If the patient cannot hold his water, let a blistering plaster be applied to the os sacrum, of the same size and shape, to be kept on four or five days, or till it falls off spontaneously, and,

Take, of Bark, in powder, six drachms;
 Red astringent gum, two drachms;
 Tincture of cantharides, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg may be taken night and morning.
 Or,

Take, of Tincture of cantharides, two ounces;
 Mucilage of guin acacia, four ounces. Mix.

Of this mixture, let three tea-spoonfuls be taken in milk, night and morning.

JAUNDICE.

JAUNDICE is a copious effusion of bilious fluid, throughout the whole system of the human body. The cause generally may be attributed to an obstruction of the bile, from viscidities or calculous concretions in the biliary duct, or in the liver itself, a schirrus of the liver, or a profuse secretion of bile.

If recent, it is easily cured; a black turbid urine indicates the expulsion of the disease; the yellower the skin the more easily removed; if black more difficult. From a schirrus in the liver, stones in the gall-bladder, or if inflations of the hypochondres succeed, danger is apparent. In a state of pregnancy, it is not to be feared, as parturition cures it.

Bleeding is not admissible, vegetables also must be rejected. Let the diet consist of light and nutritious food, taken often but

small in quantity. Let the patient take two raw eggs every morning on an empty stomach, and if repeated three or four times a day, benefit will result from it in every stage of this disorder. As to medical aid, it should commence with a dry vomit, if there is no reason to suspect the existence of stone in the gall-bladder—though in that case it may be administered with safety, but the patient will endure more pain: an injection therefore, or purge, may be preferable. For children the following is safe and effective:

Take, of Chalk, ten grains;
Rhubarb, five grains;
Filings of iron, one grain. Mix.

This powder may be repeated night and morning, or as symptoms dictate.

Should an injection be indicated, an ounce of soft soap in seven ounces of mucilage of starch, or gruel, will answer. The balsam of copaiba, will be found of great use. Either of the following formulæ may be depended upon, to answer the object desired; one of the electuaries may be employed first, and the chalybeate pills to perfect and confirm the cure.

Take, of Turmeric,
Venice soap, of each an ounce;
Powder of columba root, a drachm and half;
Rhubarb, half an ounce;
Oil of juniper, two drachms;
Simple sirup, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Of this electuary, a dose the size of a nutmeg may be given two or three times a day. Or,

Take, of Conserve of orange peel,
Venice soap, of each an ounce;
Subcarbonate of magnesia, six drachms;
Rhubarb, two drachms;
Sirup of tolu, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg night and morning.

Take, of Socotrine aloes, a drachm;
Asafœtida,
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Filings of iron, of each half a drachm;
Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Three may be taken morning and night.

Take, of Powder of columba root,
Rhubarb, of each a drachm;
Filings of iron, half a drachm;
Tartar of antimony, five grains;
Tincture of cantharides, enough for pills. Mix.

Two or three may be taken night and morning.

Rhubarb alone if skillfully administered will remove almost any jaundice.

In frequent bilious colics, opiates may be given at discretion.

The patient is often seized with a violent pain in the stomach and right side, nausea succeeds with vehement retchings, till the stone passes through the ductus choledochus into the duodenum, and then appears as well, as though nothing had happened, until another stone obstructs the passage, and then the same tragedy has to be reacted. Cases might be quoted, where such attacks have returned thrice in twenty-four hours, and relieved by the following :

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, two drachms;
Calcined antimony, one drachm;
Pure water, seven ounces;
Simple sirup, certain quantity. Mix.

Of this mixture, let three spoonfuls be taken thrice a day, with two spoonfuls of the following drops:

Take, of Volatile tincture of valerian, two ounces.
Or,
Take, of Powder of columba root, a drachm and a half;
Powder of grains of paradise,
Powder of rhubarb, of each half a drachm.

Mix for six powders, one of which may be taken night and morning.

IMPOTENCE.

IMBECILITY is an inaptitude for coition : impotency a total incapacity of that action. The cause is attributed to a deficiency of vital heat, or some impediment to its proper efflux from the spinal marrow ; weakness of the solids, profuse venery, ill-cured gonorrhœa, gleets of long continuance, gravelly disorders, anorexia, pollution or frequent bleedings. The effect may be known by the flaccidity of the scrotum, coldness of the glands penis ; few, weak, or no erections, pain or weakness of the loins, wandering stitches in the sides and groins, involuntary emissions without erections. If idiopathic, the cure is difficult ; in old men hopeless ; if the patient is young, without another complaint of consequence, or the effect of indiscreet excesses, it is easily cured ; if accompanied with gleet, let the latter receive the first attention, ere the cure be attempted.

To cure, faithful attention has to be paid to the non-naturals. The patient should keep his mind constantly employed. To prevent the intrusion of venereal desires, rise early and take exercise till fatigued. The less fluids drank the better. The diet should consist of a most nutritious character, without any admixture of vegetable, except cold bread; boiled milk should be taken at breakfast and supper, instead of tea or coffee; strong meat soups, jellies, chicken, squirrel, wild fowl, calf's head and feet, shell and flat fish, boiled eggs, &c., &c.—every animal eatable of the best and most juicy or nutritious—to the entire exclusion of all

salt meat of any description. Should lassitude intervene, weak brandy and water may be taken with dinner.

All agglutinants, chalybeates and aromatics, are useful; opiates also, which give increase to the secretion of semen. The scrotum should be bathed night and morning with equal parts of alcohol and vinegar till the parts contract. The glands also, after urinating, should be wiped perfectly dry, and kept particularly clean. Notice weakness of the solids.

Barrenness is owing to the same cause, and requires the same treatment. To give fruitfulness to the semen by resolving a sufficient quantity of nervous influence to it, no substance equals the oil of cloves; by means of which many have proved fathers, after all previous efforts had for many years been fruitless: therefore, this substance should be included in any compound given with that intention. It may be judicious to remark, that the peculiar properties of the balsam of Peru, are directly the reverse of the former substance of the oil of cloves.

The following formulæ powerfully stimulate to conjugal intercourse, furnish ability equal to desire, and seldom fail to render those embraces fruitful.

Take, of Oil of cloves, half an ounce;
Yolk of egg, one, dissolve and triturate, then add,
Tincture of cantharides, an ounce and half. Mix.

Of this mixture, let two tea-spoonfuls be taken night and morning, in milk or mucilage.

Take, of Extract of aloe,
Pure filings of iron, of each two scruples;
Hard opium, ten grains;
Cantharides, six grains;
Oil of cloves, ten drops;
Simple syrup, enough for pills. Mix—thirty-two pills.

A dose of four pills may be taken every night.

Take, of Aromatic powder,
Fine fresh cloves, of each a scruple;
Ambergris,
Musk, of each five grains;
Hard opium,
Cantharides, of each one grain;
Oil of cloves, five drops;
Sirup of orange peel, enough for a bolus. Mix.

To be taken every night for a month, keeping the body moderately open; during which time, the patient should have no intercourse. (See gleet.)

ITCH.

THE ITCH is a disease of the skin, too well known to need description.

It may be known from scorbutic eruptions by their minuteness, from venereal by not blotching, and from both by the dis-

ease principally attacking the parts between the fingers, with a sensation of heat that always accompanies the itching.

Bleeding and purging are useless in this, as well as in all other cutaneous diseases.

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce and a half;
Powder of refined nitre, two drachms;
Honey, enough for an electuary. Mix.

One tea-spoonful may be taken every night at bed time, the patient sleeping between blankets instead of sheets.

Take, of Purified sulphur,
Acetate of lead, of each one ounce;
Fresh lard, three ounces;
Essence of lemon, certain quantity. Make an ointment.

To be applied to the parts affected night and morning.

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce and half;
Sulphur of antimony, two drachms;
Sirup of orange peel, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg may be taken night and morning.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, ten grains;
Muriatic acid, ten drops; dissolve and add,
Camphorated spirit, two ounces. Mix a lotion.

Let the parts be wetted with this lotion night and morning. If children,

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce;
Cream of tartar, two drachms;
Fine honey or sirup, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Let the dose be sufficient to open the bowels but twice a day.

Take, of Sulphuric acid, twelve drops;
Rose water, fifteen drops;
Lard, an ounce;
Essence of lemon, fifteen drops. Mix.

A liniment to be applied night and morning.

LABOR DIFFICULT.

In a natural birth nothing more is necessary than to support and prevent the laceration of the perinæum, leaving the rest to nature. In breech presentations it is needless to alter the posture of the fetus; but, in all preternatural positions, search for and extract it by the feet. If the placenta follows not immediately, use no violence (but let the patient be placed in bed): there are instances of its continuance in the uterus twelve, twenty and thirty hours, without the least ill consequence. What nature can and will perform in such cases, is scarcely within the limits of credibility: when the head of the fetus has been left, she has effected the expulsion of the same without any assistance, and, what is still more extraordinary (and which approximates to a

phenomenon of nature), a living child has been produced from the pelvis, where there has not been more than two inches between the pubes and sacrum; therefore it would be far more judicious for the profession to watch, wait upon, and gently operate with, than ever attempt to hurry, or disturb nature in those efforts she may make to relieve herself.

In the different labors let an emollient injection be administered. If attended with suppression of urine, employ the catheter; sternutatories may be used to advantage; sometimes emetics and opiates; also strong cardiacs.

Take, of Balsam of copaiba, half an ounce;
Yolk of an egg, two;
Flaxseed oil, six ounces. Mix.

An excellent injection.

Take, of Myrrh, a scruple;
Hard opium, two grains;
Syrup of saffron, enough for pills or bolus.

Mix for one dose and repeat as indicated.

Take, of Infusion of pennyroyal, six ounces;
Spirit of pennyroyal, two ounces;
Compound tincture of lavender, half an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture three spoonfuls should be given every hour, or half hour, with one of the following powders:

Take, of Borax, a drachm and a half;
Myrrh, half a drachm.

Mix and divide into six powders. To procure an easy labor, a tea-spoonful of the compound tincture of savine, taken every night for a month previous to the expected time, is a certain, safe, and efficacious method.

FLOODING.—Let a cloth dipped in vinegar be applied frequently to the abdomen and loins and left on till dry.

FEVER IN CHILD-BED.—Let the patient be kept cool, and receive a constant supply of fresh air. Give tartar of antimony in small doses, with castor and cardiacs.

SUPPRESSION OF LOCHIA.—Give a scruple of compound powder of myrrh, two or three times a day.

LEPROSY.

LEPROSY, originates more or less, from a diseased state of all the fluids. The effect of which, is an acute pain in the head, sensation of dulness, pains in the limbs, blackness of the skin, livid spots on the skin, sometimes converted to ill conditioned ulcers, crusts, scabs, cuticular eruptions which itch intolerably, appearing generally first on the thighs, then on the hands and arms, and partly covering the breast, or the whole body, red angry pimples, carbuncles, vesicles full of an acrid lymph, lepro-

sy of the legs, contractions, stiffness of the joints, vertigo, convulsions, lowness of spirit, and frequent sighing.

When eruptions appear, they are most forcible pleaders against bleeding; the lancet in these cases is always pernicious. A milk diet is the most proper for morning and evening; for dinner animal food, but no kind of vegetables. The medicinals demanded to effect a cure, are more or less as follows, the efficiency of which I have proved by successful experience:

Take, of Tartar of antimony, six grains;
Ipecacuanha, twenty-four grains. Mix--two emetics.

One of which may be given every fourth day; no liquid to be taken during its operation. If slight,

Take, of Extract of aloe,
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Gum Guaiacum, of each two scruples;
Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Three to be taken night and morning. Or, to produce two operations daily,

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, ten grains;
Muriatic acid, ten drops; dissolve, and add,
Wine of antimony, one ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture, let twenty drops be taken twice a day. If they purge, but fifteen.

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce and a half;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Crude antimony,
Virginian snake root, of each two drachms;
Sirup of orange peel, enough for an electuary, Mix.

Of this electuary, a dose the size of a nutmeg may be taken night and morning. If not costive,

Take, of Peruvian bark, in powder, an ounce and half;
White cinnamon, half an ounce;
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of this electuary, may be taken twice a day.

To help secretions of the head, let a pinch of the following snuff be taken every night, at bed time:

Take, of Powder of white hellebore,
Orris root, of each a scruple. Mix. A sternutatory.

Take, of Nitric oxyd of mercury, one drachm;
White wax, two drachms;
Fresh lard, an ounce. Make an ointment.

Let this ointment be applied to the eruptions, morning and night.
Or,

Take, of Purified sulphur,
Acetate of lead, of each half an ounce;
Lard, an ounce and half. Mix.

An ointment to be applied night and morning.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, ten grains;
 Muriatic acid, twenty drops;
 Rose water three ounces. Make a lotion.

This lotion may be applied to the parts, night and morning.
 Should the case be virulent,

Take, of Tar ointment, two ounces;
 Calomel, two drachms. Make a compound tar ointment.

To be applied to the eruptions, two or three times a day. To cleanse the skin entirely from any remaining eruptions, and remove ulcers or swellings (if any),

Take, of Sharp pointed dock root, two ounces and half;
 Extract of liquorice, three drachms;
 White cinnamon, half an ounce;
 Boiling water, a quart.

Let these ingredients, bruised, stand for twelve hours in a covered vessel, then strain. Of this mixture, let a tea-cupful be taken in the morning, fasting, and at night.

LETHARGY.

LETHARGY is an involuntary drowsiness, or continual propensity to sleep. The cause may be traced to a deficiency of vital heat in the brain, indolence, using sleep after dinner, omitting customary exercise, leitor, or viscosity of the fluids.

In young persons it is easily cured, if invaded in summer; in winter, if the patient is attacked, and feels great prostration of strength, it is serious. In aged persons, should their urine be white, it is scarcely curable. Removal into a clear dry air is necessary.

The diet should be light, very nutritious, and often indulged in, but vegetables omitted. Bleeding often renders it incurable. A bladder may be filled with hot water, and placed upon the head, which should be previously rubbed with warm flannel, or camphorated spirit. The remedies indicated, are sternutatories, acrid injections, stimulants, aromatics, volatiles, chalybeates, blisters, dry vomit, and plasters to the head; if expedient, to have it shaved.

Take, of Galbanum, two drachms;
 Pellitory of Spain,
 Long pepper,
 Castor, of each a drachm;
 Balsam of Peru, enough to make a plaster.

Reduce the dry ingredients to powder; incorporate, mix, and apply.

Take, of Salt of hartshorn, a scruple;
 Lisbon wine, two ounces. Mix.

Let this draught be taken every night.

Take, of Volatile tincture of valerian,
 Tincture of guaiacum, of each an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture, let two tea-spoonfuls be taken two or three times a day.

Take, of Tartar of antimony,
Sulphate of copper, of each seven grains.

Mix and divide into three powders, one of which may be taken every third or fourth day, on an empty stomach; but nothing to be drank during the effect of vomiting.

Take, of Extract of aloë,
Pure filings of iron.
Gum asafœtida, of each two scruples;
Precipitated sulphur of antimony;
Sulphuret of mercury, of each one scruple;
Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Two or three of these pill may be taken night and morning.

LOCKED JAW.

SPASMS originate from an irregular or unequal influx of vital heat into the affected muscles; or great deficiency of the same. They require the aid of blisters, emetics and antispasmodics, such an gum ammoniac, asafœtida, valerian, musk, sulphate of copper; or, which has no superior, a scruple of camphor in half an ounce of ether.

In painful spasms, the liberal use of opiates are indicated. In ophisthotoros, and locked jaw, pure hard opium may be given, to the quantity of seven or eight grains for a dose, accompanied immediately after with five or six ounces of musk julep, or two grains repeated every hour, till an effect is produced.

Convulsions of all kinds, in children, yield to the following:

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, a drachm;
Tincture of asafœtida, half an ounce;
Water of peppermint, an ounce and half. Mix.

Let a tea-spoonful be given three or four times a day.

LUMBAGO.

THE GOUT is a chronic disease, usually affecting the feet. If it attacks the knees, gonagra; if the hands, chiragra; if the elbow, onagra; if the shoulder, omogra; if back or loins, lumbago. The cause, or causes, may be attributed to feeding frequently and immoderately on fat, great fatigue, moist cold air, a contusion, tartarous wines, fermenting liquors, acid gas—as appears from the sour sweats and acid eructations so common in gouty fits; indolence. It is attended with intense pain, as though a wedge were fixed between the joints, or as if the part were in a press; at times it seems stretched to such an extent, that the suffering patient is ready to conclude that it will burst every moment. When this is the case, it is seldom more than six hours before

the pain abates and sleep succeeds. If hereditary, it is difficult to relieve. It is generally thought to be incurable, as most disorders are of which we are ignorant. The fits may be rendered milder, and may be prevented by pursuing the following treatment; the same has succeeded in the removal of many inveterate gouts, though of long duration and had every year increased.

Let the patient live almost entirely on animal and milk food, mild soups occasionally, milk whey taken plentifully; claret wine and vegetables not touched; spirit diluted with water will not hurt him, exercise to be taken and often repeated, the mind kept calm, and rational amusement permitted.

If the gout should seize the stomach, give immediately half an ounce of ether with a scruple of camphor in it; let no liquid be taken till some minutes after. This has always been found an admirable remedy.

To fix a wandering gout, and bring on a regular fit, give asafoetida, and bathe the great and middle of the foot with liquor of ammonia. If the fit comes on in earnest,

Take, of Camphor, fifteen grains;
Hard opium,
Ipecacuanha, of each three grains;
Precipitated sulphur of antimony,
Sulphuret of mercury, of each two grains;
Aromatic confection, enough for a bolus. Mix.

To be repeated as occasion requires. Let this bolus be followed immediately with the following draught:

Take, of Tincture of guaiacum, six drachms;
Pure water, eight spoonfuls.

Aster taking the bolus and draught, the patient should lie between blankets. Let the draught be repeated every night, for some time—added to it, two drachms of elixir of aloes, if costive. If topics are indicated,

Take, of Sulphuric acid, forty drops;
Hog's lard, an ounce. Make a liniment.

To be applied often to the part affected; or a blister.

To prevent a return, let one of the following formulæ be employed and continued for some time; they will be found adapted to the various circumstances of different patients—the choice of which must, of course, depend upon the perception and skill of the medical attendant.

As a simple alterative,

Take, of Tincture of guaiacum, two ounces.

Two tea-spoonfuls may be taken night and morning.

Take, of Guaiacum,
Camphor, of each a drachm;
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Sulphuret of mercury, of each a scrupl.;
Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

A dose of three of these pills may be taken every night; or, administer the following, which is considered one of the best formulæ, as a specific for gout, to be found in the knowledge of medicine.

Take, of Tincture of the seeds of colchicum, twenty-five minimis;
Carbonate of magnesia, one scruple;
Water of Cinnamon,
Pure water, of each half an ounce. Mix.

One dose. To be taken at night.

Take, of Peruvian bark, an ounce;
Canella bark, three drachms;
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

A dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken two or three times a day.

MADNESS.

MADNESS is a total privation of the due exercise of reason, from some injury to the organs of thought. Caused by a preternatural collection of vital heat, or nervous influence, in the brain, with some impediment to its usual course from thence along its nervous conductors. Its principal seat seems to be in the cortical, while the usual determination of it to the medullary part of the brain is prevented; consequently the cerebellum, not equally participating of this enlarged quantity of heat, the exit of more than the usual quantity by the par vagum to the heart is precluded—as this disorder is sometimes attended with little or no fever.

We move the vital heat from the cerebrum, and empty the vessels which prevent the usual influx by the par vagum. A vein should be opened—should a fever ensue, the sign is good. This operation should be frequently repeated; as no persons can sustain loss of blood so well as maniacs; neither is there any case in which it is so necessary. After due evacuations blisters may be employed, particularly to the head; also, cupping between the shoulders. Strong purges and emetics are indicated.

Disorders of the head by no means contraindicate the exhibition of vomits.

Great care and attention is demanded to all the non-naturals, in order to prevent a relapse, which is frequently the case when these are neglected. The cold bath is then of service, with also a plentiful supply of poor soup, which may be given freely from the commencement.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, seven grains.

Let this powder be administered every hour till it vomits. In such cases, six have been taken without producing any sensible effect. Five grains, at least, should be repeated every day, and the following draught employed for a considerable time.

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, two drachms;
Pure water, two ounces. Mix.

Or,

Take, of Tartrate of potassa two drachms;
Tincture of senna, two drachms;
Infusion of senna, ten drachms. Mix.

The former draught may be taken twice a day, the latter once; or, as indicated.

MALIGNANT AND SPOTTED FEVERS.

THESE may be classed together, because they are produced by similar causes and require but a shade of difference in the treatment. The obstruction of insensible perspiration is no uncommon case of putrid fever; the retention of those particles within the body, which ought to have been thrown out, may occasion a speedy putrefaction—especially when there is the least predisposition in the fluids to such a dissolution.

Symptoms characteristic of the above alarming diseases, are more or less pain in temples or orbit of the eye; eye heavy, yellowish, or somewhat inflamed; face of a cadaverous aspect; faintness, with difficult respiration; sighing; wandering pains; pulse small, sometimes quick; black tongue; bitter taste in mouth; crude vapid urine; livid petechia, from the extravasation of grumous blood in the cellular membrane; black and blue spots; furred lips and teeth; little thirst; sores in the mouth; tingling in the ears; pain in the loins and back, and violent diarrhea.

A mild diarrhea is of service; a smarting red rash, scabs on the nose or lips, watery vesicles, are all good symptoms. Black urine, or stools; small dusky spots, or greenish; large livid blotches, black spots, coma and coldness of the extremities, are all symptoms of an approaching dissolution.

To effect a cure, the intestinal canal may be cleansed, and kept open by small doses of rhubarb. In these cases rhenish wine is invaluable, but in case of colliquative evacuation, genuine port is preferable; give also freely of the vegetable and mineral acids, particularly the muriatic. Peruvian bark, astringents, antiseptics, camphor and opiates, are indicated. The patient's room should be frequently fumigated with vinegar dropped upon hot coals, or iron; also a little powder of cascarrilla bark, used occasionally in a similar manner. Volatile alkalies may be used sparingly; but, throughout the whole stage of the disorder, withhold the lancet.

Take, of Peruvian bark, half a drachm;
Camphor, three grains;
Syrup of saffron, enough for powder or bolus.

Mix for a dose to be taken every fourth hour, drinking after it three table-spoonfuls of the following mixture:

Take, of Pure water, six ounces;
 Spirit of horseradish,
 Vinegar, of each two ounces,
 Sugar, certain quantity. Mix.

Or,

Take, of Bark, in powder, two drachms;
 Tormentil root,
 Myrrh, of each one drachm. Mix.

And divide into six powders; one to be taken every fourth hour, with the subsequent draught:

Pure water, an ounce and half;
 Lemon juice, half an ounce;
 White sugar enough. Mix.

Or,

Take, of Red Bark, in powder, half a drachm;
 Opiate confection, from ten grains to thirty;
 Sirup of saffron, enough for either powder or bolus. Mix.

To be taken every sixth hour, with the preceding draught. Should a sudorific be indicated,

Take, of Ipecacuanha, in powder,
 Hard Opium, in powder, of each a drachm;
 Sulphate of potassa, in powder, an ounce. Mix.

A dose of from fifteen to twenty grains of this powder, may be given at night, with the following saline draught:

Take, of Supertartrate of potassa, half an ounce;
 Refined sugar, four ounces;
 Fresh lemon juice, half an ounce;
 Pure water, a pint.

Mix four or six draughts. Or,

Take, of Sub-carbonate of potassa, one scruple;
 Lemon juice, half an ounce;
 Water, two ounces;
 Spirit of nutmeg, one drachm;
 Simple Sirup, two drachms. Mix.

Or,

Take, of Subcarbonaté of Ammonia, one scruple.
 Lemon juice,
 Camphor mixture, of each six drachms;
 Syrup of tolu, half a drachm. Mix.

MENSES SUPPRESSED.

AN obstruction of the menstrual flux is either total or partial: when there is a small drain, and the color not florid, nor the appearance regular at the stated times, the same treatment is necessary. If total, the cure is difficult but not impracticable, unless succeeded by consumption, or from a salivation; in corpulent habits, but of little consequence; if partial, easily cured; if symptomatic, the primary cause has to be removed.

The dry vomit is of great efficacy. For regimen, advert to weakness of the solids. If the blood is sufficient in quantity

there is no fear of the obstruction being removed. If no great inconvenience is evinced,

Take, of Balsam Copaiba, an ounce.

Let twenty drops, with brown sugar, be taken twice a day. A pinch of salt on the tongue and saliva swallowed, will counteract the taste immediately. This is a substance not often indicated, and only requires trial to be satisfied of its effect. Should a compound mixture be preferred,

Take, of Mucilage of acacia, a drachm and half;
Copaiba, half a drachm; blend with mucilage, and add, gradually,
Water of peppermint, one ounce;
Tincture of capsicum, seven minims.

Mix, for one dose. To be repeated as occasion requires.

Take, of Extract of aloes, a drachm;
Pure filings of iron, two scruples;
Golden sulphur of antimony, half a drachm;
Calomel, a scruple;
Oil of savine, twenty drops;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills of the usual size.

Three may be taken every night, or oftener. The pills at night may be accompanied with half a tumbler of infusion of pennyroyal, sweetened; or, its oil may be employed for the same purpose. If the case is obdurate,

Take, of Compound tincture of savine,
Tincture of Black hellebore, of each an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture let two tea-spoonfuls be taken twice a day.

MENSES IMMODERATE.

IMMODERATE periodical sickness is caused by great weakness of the solids; consequently, a want of elasticity in the fibers of the mouths of the uterine or vaginal arteries, and deficiency of vital heat. The effect of which is laxity of the muscular fiber, pallid countenance, lank hair, softness of the flesh, and swelled ankles. If after abortion, parturition—or, if the patient is above fifty years of age—it must be very profuse to prove dangerous. If the age is about thirty, and is succeeded by a spontaneous total suppression, it is always fatal. If of long continuance, and always immoderate at the periodical returns, and the patient under forty, it cannot be restrained too soon.

The patient should take gentle exercise. The necessary medicines are, agglutinants, astringents, corroborants, sometimes opiates; and emetics, which on no account must be omitted, but administered every third or fourth morning on an empty stomach. Bleeding is contra-indicated. For regimen, see weakness of the solids.

Take, of Gum acacia, two ounces; reduce to powder, and add,
Pure water, a pint. Mix.

Of this mucilage, let a tea-cupful be taken two or three times a day; or, as there is occasion,

Take, of Rock alum, in powder, one drachm,

And divide into three powders; one of which give every half hour till they vomit.

After the emetic has duly operated, the patient may eat freely of the red astringent gum, and of the conserve of roses to the quantity of an ounce a day. To prevent a relapse,

Take, of Red bark, an ounce;

Mastic, half an ounce;

Sulphate of iron, a drachm;

Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken night and morning. If costive,

Take, of Conserve of red roses, an ounce and half;

Yellow wax, half an ounce;

Rhubarb, two drachms;

Gum olibanum, a drachm and half;

Sulphate of iron, one drachm;

Sirup of ginger, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Reduce the dry ingredients to powder, then add wax to them—well incorporate—and lastly, mix in the sirup. A dose of this electuary, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken twice a day.

MORTIFICATION.

GANGRENE is the death of a particular part, owing to a total impediment of any communication of a fluid from the arteries. It commonly affects the adipose membrane, but sphacelus or mortification invades all parts, the bones not excepted. The cause may be referred to stagnation of the fluids, ligature or compression of the veins, cold, inflammation, wounds, bruises, laxations, ruptures and fractures, especially if bound too tight.

THE SYMPTOMS.—Sensation of a dull pain; a pale, ashy, brown, livid or green color; no resistance to the touch. Those of a mortification are, insensibility, cadaverous smell, black color, blackness spreading, and an eroding, mortiferous corruption.

A gangrene may be cured. A mortification has to be extricated. A gangrene of the brain, bowels or bladder, is mortal; of the mouth, lip, nostrils or genitals, difficult of cure; in dropsy and scorbutics, gangrene denotes death.

If mortification attacks the upper parts, or brings on agrypnia, delirium, faintings, spasms, pains which go off suddenly, cold sweats or coma, it forbodes the hasty approach of death.

If a gangrene is the effect of frost, the parts should be rubbed with snow or ice water, and the following immediately applied:

Take, of Compound tincture of aloes,

Liquor of ammonia,

Oil of turpentine, of each equal parts. Mix a liniment.

To stop the progress of a mortification, there is no external remedy yet known equal to olive oil. With this, let the parts be bathed as hot as it can be borne, three or four times a day. Internally, bark, chalybeates, opiates, and the compound emetic of sulphate of copper and tartar of antimony, are indicated.

Take, of Opiate pill, a drachm. Make sixteen pills.

One to be taken every hour, if necessary.

PAIN IN BACK OR LOINS.

Take, of Balsam copaiba, an ounce.

Of this balsam, let twenty drops be taken on brown sugar, night and morning. Let the patient take also, half a pint of hot water, two or three times a day, as warm as he can drink it.

Take, of Tincture of guaiacum, two ounces.

Half an ounce may be taken every night, in six ounces of water. If indicated, in consequence of pain being refractory,

Take, of Tincture of guaiacum, six drachms;
Tincture of aloes, one drachm;
Oil of turpentine, half a drachm. Mix.

To be taken at bed-time, and repeated if necessary. Few cases will resist the power and influence of two or three of these doses.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

A PALPITATION OF THE HEART is a preternatural systole of that viscus. The cause is often owing to a plethora, polypous concretions, deficiency of nervous influence, or influx disproportionate to the elasticity of the muscular fiber, indolence, drunkenness, acid gas, spasms, or acrimony of the fluids. The symptoms are, a fluttering pulse, temporary stoppage of the breath, a preternatural pulsation on the left side, to be felt by the hand, and sometimes to be heard.

Should it be caused by fleshy excrescences, or grumous clots, it is incurable; if from a plethora, it is to be removed by bleeding (in most cases, a vein is opened in the foot); if from an acid halitus, easily cured by alkalies and cardiacs. If of long continuance, it may terminate in apoplexy.

To effect an expulsion, it must, like all other cases, be treated according to the cause it proceeds from. If the patient is not plethoric, avoid all evacuations and employ one of the following formulæ:

Take, of Pure ether, half an ounce;
Camphor, a scruple. Mix for one dose.

It may be taken in two parts water.

Take, of Compound tincture of lavender,
Tincture of castor, of each half an ounce. Mix.

Of this nervine mixture, let two tea-spoonfuls be taken in a little water, twice or thrice a day.

PALSY.

A PALSY is a laxity or immobility of a particular part, sometimes accompanied with insensibility of feeling; if the whole side is affected, it is hemiplegia.

The cause may transpire from a sudden shock, or from some impediment to the course of the vital heat along the nerves, from the cerebrum, medulla oblongata, or spinal marrow, which lacerates the cellular tunic of the muscles destined for voluntary motion; usually the consequence of a deficiency of nervous influence, and therefore of blood.

The symptoms are demonstrated, in flaccidity of the parts, diminished sensation in, or incapacity of, moving them; distortion of the muscles, tremors, wasting of the part, and despondency. A partial palsy in young persons are easily conquered; in children, from dentition, will disappear of itself. In those who are advanced in age, if universal, if succeeding an apoplexy, or attended with marasmus, little hope may be indulged. A fever, or spontaneous diarrhea, are favorable signs.

As there is evidently a laxity of the muscular fibers, and weakness of the solids, let the spinal column be rubbed with a warm flannel, to an inflammation of the part, and bathed immediately with oil of amber, night and morning—from which remedy alone, with a large blister to the os sacrum and region of the loins, many have recovered who had lost the use of their lower extremities.

To the part affected, if practicable, apply a tight bandage; if the leg, a straight stocking should be worn. Ginger and mercurials, are indicated; let the bowels be kept moderately open, and blisters applied to the parts affected—or one of the following applied as a liniment:

Take, of Cantharides, an ounce;
Rectified spirit, a pint. Mix,

And digest for three days in a moderate heat, then strain. A fomentation, to be used twice a day. Or,

Take, of Ointment of spermaceti, an ounce;
Oil of amber, half an ounce;
Oil of pepper, one drachm;
Euphorbium, seven grains. Make a liniment.

To be employed as the former. The cold bath, in this disorder, is sometimes of essential service, by plunging the patient into it, and extracting him immediately. Chalybeate waters may be drank. Emetics are indicated, particularly the dry vomit. Notice epilepsy.

Take, of Horseradish, sliced,
 Mustard seed, bruised, of each two ounces;
 Valerian root, sliced, one ounce;
 Boiling water, a quart. Infuse in a covered vessel till cold.

Let a pint of this infusion be drank in the course of a day.

Take, of Cassamunar, in powder,
 Ginger, in powder, of each an ounce;
 Oil of turpentine, half an ounce;
 Honey, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Of this electuary, let a dose the size of a nutmeg be taken thrice a day.

Take, of Tincture of guaiacum, two ounces.

Of this tincture, two tea-spoonfuls may be taken in a cup of sweet milk, night and morning. The cold bath should be continued till well.

Take, of Tincture of cantharides, two ounces;
 Tincture of muriate of iron, half an ounce. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of this mixture, may be taken in a little bitter infusion, twice a day.

POISONS.

If Poisons have been taken internally, and all parties ignorant of their specific character, give immediately tartar of antimony and sulphate of copper, of each three grains, with frequent and large doses of olive oil after, and two scruples of tartrate of potassa, repeated every three hours.

For the bite of a mad dog, apply liberally a caustic of nitrate of silver, with the following dressing:

Take, of Gum elemi, half an ounce;
 Nitric oxyd of mercury, two drachms. Make a plaster.

For a similar injury, inflicted by a copper-head snake—a fresh manure poultice, accompanied with spirituous internal stimulants, have been known to answer.

Take, of Native cinnabar, twenty-four grains;
 Factitious cinnabar, twenty-four grains;
 Musk, sixteen grains. Mix.

These are to be reduced to a fine powder, and taken in a glass of genuine brandy. This single dose is said to secure the patient for thirty days, at the end of which it may be repeated. But should he exhibit any symptoms of the disease, it must be repeated in three hours.

Take, of Virginian snake root, in powder, half a drachm;
 Gum asafoetida, twelve grains;
 Camphor, seven grains. Dissolve in spirit of wine, a few drops.
 Syrup of saffron, enough for pills. Mix.

The mass to be thoroughly mixed, and formed into pills, for twenty doses. An antispasmodic pill. Another:

Take, of Pure nitre, one ounce;
 Snake root, four drachms;
 Camphor, two drachms.

These reduced to fine powder, well mixed, and made into twenty doses. Two pills of the last two formulæ, to be taken night and morning, in confirmed cases. These last three are according to the practice of the faculty of India.

For the sting of an insect, apply a solution of alum to the part frequently, or balsam of Peru and Hungary water, equal parts; or oil of olives and oil of turpentine, equal parts; or camphorated spirit, tincture of myrrh, equal parts; or liquor of ammonia and oil of amber, equal parts; or an aqueous solution of opium.

POISONS,

IF TAKEN IN OVER DOSES, AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Albumen, or white of egg, the antidote for corrosive sublimate and verdigris.

Bark, the antidote for tartar of antimony.

Alkaline sulphates, for acetate of lead.

Alkaline and earthy chlorides, for liver of sulphur.

Ammonia and chlorine, for Prussian acid.

Magnesia and chalk, for the mineral acids and oxalic acid, and

Vinegar and oil, for the alkaline poisons.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.

PUTRID SORE THROAT is a disorder of a malignant kind, caused by a putrid diathesis of the fluids. The effect: a fullness and soreness of the throat; sensation of stiffness in the neck; redness of the arms, hands, or breast; frequent sighing; nausea; anxiety about the precordia; languidness; great dejection; repeated sneezings; constant watchfulness; thin, crude urine; pulse quick and small; bloated countenance; swelling of the maxillary and parotid glands and tonsils, with sloughing ulcers.

The prognosis depends upon the progress of the putrescent acrimony and respiration. All evacuations are injurious, especially bleeding, and requires a similar treatment to other putrid fevers, but is the least rebellious.

Cordials and gargles are indicated. Should the patient's stomach be bilious, and body costive, a preparatory dose of medicine will be necessary to cool off the system:

Take, of Compound extract of colocynth, twelve grains;
 Calomel, two grains;
 Tartar of antimony, one grain. Make three pills.

This dose may be administered immediately.

Take, of Aromatic confection, half a drachm;
 Cas'or, a scruple;
 Pure water, an ounce;
 Spirit of nutmeg, two drachms. Mix.

A draught to be taken every fourth hour. Or,

Take, of Aromatic confection, a scruple;
 Snake root, in powder,
 Castor, of each ten grains;
 Sirup of saffron, enough to make a bolus. Mix.

To be taken every fourth hour.

Take, of Compound barley decoction, an ounce;
 Tincture of myrrh,
 Port wine,
 Honey of roses,
 Vinegar, of each half an ounce. Mix a gargle.

To be used occasionally, or every two or three hours. Or,

Take, of Gum acacia, two ounces;
 Pure water, a pint.

Make a mucilage, for gargle, to which as much sulphuric acid, by degrees, may be added, as will be agreeable to the patient. Should the ulcers increase or spread, add to the mucilage four grains of oxymuriate of mercury, dissolved in five or seven drops of muriatic acid. Be tenacious of employing nitre, in this disorder.

QUINSY.

Quinsy, or angina, is an inflammatory fever, owing to a defluxion upon, or some injury of the thorax, fauces or lungs, which occasions a difficulty of swallowing or breathing. It sometimes appears without sign of a tumor, internal or external, and is then owing to a spasmodic constriction, and requires the same treatment as the suffocating catarrh. The object of present notice, is, when there is a real tumor, in some part of the organs of the fauces, tonsils, or circumjacent muscles.

The cause may be traced to a stagnation of a vitiated fluid in the vessels, from whence arises a compression of the muscles, as must be the case in all inflammations. Obstruction of insensible perspiration may produce this.

The patient is troubled with difficulty of swallowing, laborious respiration, stiffness of the neck, pricking pains in the cheeks, danger of suffocation, violent fever, sometimes with or without a tumor.

If no swelling appears, it is far more dangerous. If the tumor is large, and respiration very difficult, immediate help must be manifested; for, if the patient is not speedily relieved, suffocation may ensue.

The regimen is to be the same as in ardent or other inflammatory fevers.

Let the blood be drawn from the arm, jugular or sublinguals, according to the strength of the patient. The part affected may be touched with honey of roses, rendered acrid with sulphuric acid. A lump of sugar, saturated with camphorated spirit of

wine, may be suffered to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Use appropriate gargles, linctus, warm plasters, blisters, injections, and gentle purgatives.

Bronchotomy if indicated, which may be performed with safety; were it otherwise, such cases as these would justify the most hazardous enterprise that could offer the least gleam of hope.

The following treatment has been successful:

Take, of Pure oil of amber, half an ounce.

Let a lump of sugar, saturated with seven drops of this oil, be held in the mouth, without moving, till dissolved; this often produces a good effect.

Take, of Long pepper, an ounce;
White cinnamon bark,
Cloves, of each half an ounce.

Bruise these, and boil them in a pint of sweet milk, and let the vapor be received into the mouth, through an inverted funnel.

Take, of Barley water, half a pint;
Rose water, an ounce;
Honey of roses, two ounces;
Pure nitre, half an ounce. Mix a gargle.

To be held in the mouth till it becomes warm, and then ejected. As much as the mouth will conveniently retain, to be used every three hours.

Take, of Litharge plaster,

Enough to spread upon a piece of kid, large enough to meet each ear.

Take, of Pure water, four ounces;
Honey, two ounces;
Camphorated spirit of wine, half an ounce;
Spirit of scurvy grass, two drachms;
Water of ammonia, a drachm and half. Mix a gargle.

To be used every three hours.

Take, of Orris root, in powder, an ounce;
Flowers of sulphur,
Long pepper, in powder, of each a drachm and half;
Oil of cajuput, a drachm;
Rectified spirit, enough to make a plaster.

To be applied warm.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, five grains;
Pure nitre, one drachm. Mix in glass mortar,

And divide into six powders, one of which may be taken every three hours, notwithstanding the nausea the first may occasion. If they cause diarrhea, still continue them, and it will soon subside. Or,

Take, of Tartrate of potassa,
Pure nitre, of each a scruple;
Compound spirit of ammonia, twenty-five drops;
Pure water, an ounce and half. Mix a draught.

To be taken every three hours. Or,

Take, of Acetate of potassa,
 Pure nitre, of each a scruple;
 Spirit of nutmeg, two drachms;
 Pure water, an ounce and half;
 Refined sugar, certain quantity. Mix a draught.

To be taken every three hours.

Twenty or thirty drops of either of the following, may be taken as auxiliaries, three or four times a day.

Spirit of sulphuric ether,
 Spirit of nitrous ether, or
 Volatile liquor of ammonia.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM is a painful disorder, the seat of which is in the membranous part of the body, and sometimes mistaken for gout. The causes may be ascribed to a viscosity of the mucus designed to lubricate the joints, and give facility of motion, heats and colds, moist air, relics of venereal, secretion of mercurials, scrofula, acrid serum, or deficiency of vital heat. The effect of which is manifested by wandering pains, sometimes fixed in the shoulder, hip, loins, arm, leg, knee, thigh, breast, side or head, the pain felt most when the part is in motion, or the pain more severe when the patient is warm in bed. This is the case, when the cause is elastic air. Sometimes attended with fever, known as the hot rheumatism, preceded by chills and rigor; aged persons feel the attack in their head and bowels.

If idiopathic, the chronic rheumatism may be cured with facility, however difficult it may be considered. If improperly treated, it is very apt to return periodically.

If symptomatic, the cure depends on the removal of the primary disorder.

Bleeding in chronic rheumatism protracts the cure.

If attended with an ardent fever (acute rheumatism), let it receive the same treatment as ardent fever; should there be a remission, give bark, which will remove almost any rheumatic disorder, if exhibited scientifically, and in large doses, with proper combinations. The lancet, by some, has been considered necessary in chronic rheumatism, but it is never really so; it may yield temporary relief, but the relief is purchased at too costly a price. The diet should be the same as in gout. Let the part be kept warm, bathed with oil of turpentine or tar, night and morning, or apply a blistering plaster. Buckbean tea, though rather nauseous, should be drank. The dry vomit will greatly hasten recovery, and in some cases effect a cure.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, ten grains.

Divide into three powders, one to be taken every other morning on an empty stomach.

Take, of Tinctorum of guaiacum, six drachms;
Tincture of aloes, one drachm;
Oil of turpentine, half a drachm. Mix.

This dose to be taken in eight spoonfuls of milk, or water, every night, till well. Four or five of these draughts are generally sufficient to effect a cure. Or,

Take, of Pill of aloes, seven grains;
Hard opium, three grains;
Simple sirup, enough for two pills. Mix—for one dose.

To be taken at bed time, and repeated as indicated. Or,

Take, of Colocynth, two scruples;
Hard opium, one scruple;
Sulphuret of mercury,
Golden sulphur of Antimony, of each ten grains;
Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Three to be taken at night, or as occasion demands.

Take, of Calomel, three grains;
Conserve of aruin,
Caniphor, of each a scruple;
Simple sirup, enough for a bolus. Mix.

To be taken at bed time. To prevent a relapse,

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, two ounces;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Golden sulphur of antimony, two scruples;
Oil of turpentine, three drachms;
Honey, enough for an electuary. Mix.

Of this electuary, a tea spoonful may be taken night and morning, or, if indicated, a larger dose at night, only; the dose adjusted to produce two operations daily.

The following electuary will be found effective, in performing a cure in most cases, independent of any other formulæ.

Take, of Peruvian bark, an ounce and half;
Extract of liquorice, half an ounce;
Oil of aniseed, two drachms;
Compound tincture of benzoin, enough for an electuary.

Dose, one tea-spoonful twice a day.

Take, of bark, an ounce;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Oil of sassafras, two drachms;
Pure filings of iron one drachm;
Sirup of orange peel, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, two or three times a day.

SCALD HEAD.

TINEA CAPITIS, or scald head, if virulent, the hair should be cut close to the head, in order to facilitate the cure.

partial case, the hair may remain on, and the following mode adopted :

Take, of Clean tar,
Sheep's suet, of each two ounces. Mix, melt, and strain; then add Calomel, half an ounce. Mix.

This ointment may be applied to the parts, night and morning.

Take, of Native leaf tobacco, two ounces;
Water, a pint.

Boil these until about an ounce of the liquor is evaporated; then strain, and add liquor of potassa, two drachms. Let a cloth be dipped in this mixture, previously warmed, and the head moistened with it, previous to each application of the ointment, and the painful operation of plucking out the roots of the hair will be entirely unnecessary.

During the process of these external applications, internals are indicated in order to co-operate and expel more disease in the system, not yet manifested on the surface.

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce and half;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Jalap root, in powder,
Tartar of soda, of each two drachms;
Syrup of orange peel, enough for an electuary. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken night and morning; or, sufficient to open the bowels twice a day. Should a neater ointment be indicated,

Take, of Flowers of sulphur,
Acetate of lead, of each half an ounce; blend, and add
Lard, three ounces. An antiscorbutic ointment.

The wash to be omitted and a circumscribed portion of the eruption to be covered with the above, the effect of which will be seen in a few days, by the crusts splitting and spontaneously falling off. The electuary may be employed in conjunction with the latter ointment.

SCROFULA.

COMMON SCROFULA, in children, may be easily subdued by adopting the following practice :

Take, of Oxyuriate of mercury, seven grains;
Muriatic acid, ten drops; dissolve, and add
Rose water, half an ounce. Mix.

Of these drops, let three be given to a child from two to four years old, every night; or four, five or six drops, if they do not purge, and the use of them continued for several months, till quite well. The dose to be adjusted so as to produce two evacuations daily; also, observing a milk diet, to the entire exclusion of fruit and vegetables. Fresh animal food, of any kind, may be permitted for dinner.

Glandular tumors will sometimes be discussed by the compound tar ointment, rubbed in, twice a day. If they should not appear to be influenced by the ointment, at the expiration of a week,

Take, of Camphor, half an ounce;
Olive oil, six drachms;
Oil of aniseed, one drachm. Mix a liniment.

To be applied three or four times a day. Should it continue to swell or look inflamed, apply a poultice of bread and milk three or four times a day, applying one at bed-time to be kept on all night. This process to be continued till it breaks, and for a day or two after; then dress with:

Take, of Simple tar ointment, one ounce;
Calomel, two scruples. Make an ointment.

Let the cure be completed by giving the following electuary:

Take, of Flowers of sulphur, two ounces;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Virginian snake root, two drachms;
Honey, sufficient for an electuary. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken every night for two or three weeks; or, sufficient to produce two evacuations daily.

SYPHILIS.

SYPHILIS, when confirmed and virulent, may receive the following treatment:

Cool off the system, and expel bile by giving extract of colo-cynth (the compound), fifteen grains; calomel, three grains; dose, one.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, ten grains;
Muriate of ammonia, one drachm; blend, and add
Fresh bread crumbs and mucilage of acacia, enough to make
sixty pills:

Three or four of which may be taken night and morning, or sufficient to operate on the bowels but twice a day. A boiled milk diet to be observed for breakfast and supper; any kind of fresh meat may be taken with bread, for dinner; but vegetables, during the cure, are to be entirely suspended. Crystallines need only be snipped for escape of the acrid lymph; then heal with:

Take, of Ointment of elemi, half an ounce;
Nitric oxyd of mercury, one drachm. Make an ointment.

To be applied twice a day.

Buboës, if soft and white, disperse by rubbing on them and their region the stronger mercurial ointment twice a day. If the buboës are hard and inflamed, let a bread and milk poultice be applied to them till they break, and dress with the above ointment; they may be kept open with a pea, like an issue, as long

as it is necessary. Indolent tumors, in this case, sometimes have to be opened.

Warts, rhagades, &c., cut off, and apply caustic; if not permitted, let them be touched with the following lotion night and morning:

Take, of Corrosive sublimate, a scruple;
Muriatic acid, twenty drops;
Rose water, an ounce;
Mucilage of gum acacia, one drachm. A lotion.

Caruncles, if any, try to break with a bougie; if it fails apply an armed probe, and anoint with:

Take, of Ointment of elemi,
Ointment of nitric oxyd of mercury, of each half an ounce;
Liquor of potassa, twenty drops;
Mucilage of gum acacia, ten drops. Make a liniment.

Let the stronger mercurial ointment be rubbed into the perineum twice a day.

Camosities require the same treatment as caruncles.

If phymosis, paraphymosis, chordee, swelled prepuce, cankers, bathe the penis in warm milk, night and morning, avoiding the least application of mercurial ointment to it.

Take, of Acetate of lead, one drachm;
Rose water, three ounces. Make a lotion.

To be used frequently. If the prepuce will retire, let a bit of rag wetted with this lotion encircle the glands, with the prepuce drawn over it, and continued so long as either is excoriated.

Cankers may be touched night and morning with the following styptic lotion—time given for it to dry:

Take, of Colourel, half a drachm;
Lime water, two ounces;
Mucilage of gum acacia, half an ounce. A lotion.

For ulcers in the throat, if venereal, administer the oxymuriate mixture, and let a little of the following powder be sprinkled on a hot iron, and the vapor received on the fauces, by means of an inverted funnel, twice or thrice a day:

Take, of Red sulphuret of mercury, two drachms;
Frankincense, two scruples;
Camphor, seven grains. Make a fumigation powder.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, two grains;
Muriatic acid, three drops; dissolve;
Rose water, six ounces. Mix a gargle.

To be used night and morning.

If but the effect of being over-dosed with mercurials—a dose of sulphur and honey, taken every night for several weeks, will effectually dissipate it.

If a swelled testicle—give immediately five grains of blue pill and twelve grains of compound extract of colocynth, and

Take, of Camphor,
Olive oil,
Oil of aniseed, of each an ounce. Mix a liniment,

And let it be applied to the part every two or three hours. Or,

Take, of Solution of subacetate of lead, one drachm;
Pure water, six ounces.

A lotion, with which let a cloth be wetted, and laid on the part, where it may remain, being constantly wetted with the lotion, succeeded by a bread and milk poultice at night; and if not resolving, on the following morning give a bolus of a scruple of compound extract of colocynth, with ten grains of blue pill. A warm bath will hasten the cure; and, if indicated, it may be suspended in a bag truss till well.

Take, of Rhubarb, a drachm;
Oxymuriate of mercury, three grains;
Muriate of ammonia, twelve grains;
Sirup of ginger, enough for pills. Make twenty-four pills.

Two may be taken night and morning; or but one, if indicated.
If laxative,

Take, of Gum guaiacum, one drachm;
Hard opium, half a drachm;
Oxymuriate of mercury, two grains;
Muriate of ammonia, eight grains;
Sirup of ginger, enough to make thirty-six pills,

Two of which may be taken every night. Or,

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, two grains;
Muriate of ammonia, sixteen grains;
Water of lavender, two ounces. Mix.

Of these drops, let twenty be taken in a little water, night and morning; or a dose, to produce but two operations in the course of a day.

Take, of Cannella bark, one ounce;
Choice sarsaparilla, four ounces;
Tartrate of potassa, six ounces;
Pure water, ten pints.

To the canella and sarsaparilla, cut and bruised, add the water, submit them to heat and evaporate to six pints; then strain and mix in the tartrate of potassa.

Of this decoction the patient may take, at intervals, half a pint a day; which, with the above drops or pills, will remove nocturnal pains, nodes and topes.

If nightly pains are very severe, the following pills and ointment are indicated :

Take, of Colocynth, two scruples;
Hard opium, one scruple;
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Calomel, of each, ten grains;
Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Three or four of these pills may be taken every night :

Take, of Protoioduret of mercury, one drachm;
Lard, two ounces. Mix.

Let a piece, the size of a nutmeg, be rubbed on each shin every night at bed-time, and excoriations, if any, anointed with it also. If ulceration be seated in the throat, honey of roses may be substituted for lard :

Take, of Protoioduret of mercury, twenty grains;
Gum guaiacum, in powder, one drachm;
Confection of roses, enough for thirty-six pills. Mix.

One of these pills may be taken two or three times a day. The vapor-bath, in cases of secondary symptoms, or protracted syphilis, is an excellent auxiliary to facilitate a cure. Should a neat ointment be indicated for slight cases,

Take, of nitric oxyd of mercury, two drachms;
Oxyd of zinc, one drachm. Mix, and add,
Lard, two ounces.

An ointment, also useful in many cutaneous diseases.

To absorb relics of mercurials, which are always, more or less, secreted in the system after the cure of syphilis, give an electuary of sulphur and honey.

SCURVY AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS.

SCURVY is a diseased state of all the fluids. The cause, or causes, of this cutaneous disease may be traced to obstructed perspiration ; putrid water ; poorness of blood ; eating too plentifully of fruit, or vegetables ; that part of salted meats which has not taken salt.

The effect of which is manifested, by acute pain in the head ; sensation of dullness ; pains in the limbs ; blackness of the skin ; sponginess and putrefaction of the gums—discharge of blood from them ; rottenness of the teeth ; fetid breath ; unequal pulse ; at times diarrhea and dysentery ; frequent shiverings ; palpitation, not seldom fatal ; swelling of the joints ; vitiated appetite ; anguish in the bowels ; costive ; urine pale, red or gravely ; nausea ; hiccoughs ; livid spots on the skin, and, if neglected, converted into foul and refractory ulcers ; crusts, scabs, cuticular eruptions which itch intolerably ; appearing generally, first on the thighs, hands and arms, and sometimes scattered on the breast, or over the whole body ; red, angry pimples ; carbuncles ; vesicles containing acrid lymph ; leprosy of the legs ; contractions ; stiffness of the joints ; vertigo ; convulsions, and lowness of spirits.

When eruptions appear, they are most eloquent pleaders against bleeding ; the lancet is pernicious in all such cases. Let a milk diet be observed, morning and evening ; for dinner, animal food, with bread, and plenty of dry table-salt—but no vege-

tables. For regimen, see Hypochondria, and Weakness of the Solids.

The remedies indicated, are gentle purges ; erhines ; chalybeate waters ; aluminous waters ; salt water ; bitters ; balsam copaiba, &c.—but, above all, the dry vomit. The various formulæ which follow, have been proved by an extensive and successful experience :

Take, of Extract of aloes,
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Gum guaiacum, of each, two scruples;
Simple syrup, enough for pills.

Make thirty-six pills. Three to be taken night and morning.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, three grains;
Muriatic acid, five drops; dissolve, and add,
Wine of antimony, an ounce. Mix.

Of these drops, let twenty be taken twice a day. Should they purge—but fifteen ; or, the doses adjusted, as near as possible, to produce two actions daily.

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, an ounce and half;
Gum guaiacum, half an ounce;
Virginian snake-root, in powder, three drachms;
Syrup of orange peel, enough for an electuary. Mix.

A dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken night and morning.
If not costive,

Take, of Bark, in powder, an ounce;
Canella, in powder, two drachms and a half;
Extract of liquorice, two drachms;
Mucilage of gum arabic, enough for an electuary.

Of this electuary, a dose of a tea-spoonful may be taken twice a day.

To cleanse the skin entirely, and reduce it to smoothness ; or, as an auxiliary to remove ulcers or protuberances,

Take, of Sharp pointed dock root, three ounces;
Sarsaparilla, four ounces;
Canella Bark, half an ounce;
Liquorice root, an ounce;
Brown sugar, certain quantity;
Boiling water, three quarts.

Let the roots and bark be bruised, and digest in the water for six hours ; then submit them to the fire, and evaporate to three pints; toward the end adding the sugar, and then strain the liquor ; to which may be added a pint of proof spirit. Of this mixture let a wine-glassful be taken three times a day.

If a powder is indicated, to attack the teeth with, in order to counteract tartar, or its accumulation,

Take, of French bole,
Dried alum,
Myrrh, of each a scruple.

A powder to be applied on a wet tooth-brush, every morning.

Let the gums be washed with a liquor of lemon juice and sage leaves, prepared by simply digesting the leaves in the juice of the lemon. Honey of borax may be added, if necessary.

As scorbatic eruptions are generally accompanied with trouble-some itching, particularly in bed, let the parts be anointed night and morning with the following ointment :

Take, of Nitric oxyd of mercury, one drachm;
Oxyd of zinc, half a drachm;
Fresh lard, an ounce and half,

Make an ointment. It may be scented with oil of lavender. This ointment may be used night and morning. Or,

Take, of Diluted sulphuric acid,
Pure water, of each an ounce.

A lotion to be applied night and morning. Or,

Take, of Sulphate of zinc, one drachm;
Spirit of wine,
Rose water, of each one ounce.

To be applied, as the former.

Take, of Powder of white hellebore, a drachm.

It will hasten the cure if a pinch of this powder be taken as snuff, every night at bed time. The entire completion of the cure, if indicated, may be assisted, to some extent, by a simple electuary of sulphur and honey.

SMALL-POX

SMALL-POX is a fever, of a malignant and contagious kind, attended with a general eruption of particular pustules; affecting the human species only, and each person but once. It appears to be born in us, and to lie concealed until some violent exagation of the blood, from the introduction of a variolous particle, raises the seminal ferment and gives birth to those eruptions. The effect of which is painful, loathsome and distressing, as the following will exhibit. Frequent and strong pulsation of the brachial and temporal arteries; redness of the eyes; pricking pains in the skin; severe pains in the head, back and loins; a febrile heat, greatly increased in three or four days, with thirst, vomiting, palpitation of the heart; difficult respiration; tremblings; cold shivering; delirium; convulsions; restlessness; hoarseness; fixed eyes; a ptyalism; purple spots; bladders full of clear water. The pustules usually appear on the third and fourth day, and attain their state on the ninth or eleventh in the distinct sort; in the confluent, they break forth on the fifth day, and continue till the fifteenth or twenty-first.

When the pustules appear suddenly—first red, then white, broad, round, few, distinct, plump and sharp at the top, there is

little danger. If preceded by convulsions in children, it is favorable. If they come out irregularly, or immediately disappear, or exceedingly small, confluent, show black spots, or a dent in the center; if attended with diarrhea in adults; difficult respiration; dry cough; bloody stools or urine; continued delirium; and colliquative evacuations, are all bad symptoms, and most of them deadly.

Adults suffer most, and pregnant women generally miscarry.

Bleeding can rarely be used to advantage in any disease attended with cutaneous eruptions; but, should a lean plethoric person be invaded, and the pulse hard, the lancet becomes necessary.

The body should be kept open, the *vis vitæ* supported, and a constant accession of fresh air admitted to the patient's chamber, with a change of linen, every other day at furthest; which, in the worst cases, may be observed without hazard.

For common drink, give a decoction of apples, milk and water, equal parts; wine whey, cider whey, vinegar whey, or barley water, acidulated with spirit of nitrous ether, or spirit of sulphuric ether, or the compound barley decoction. The more the patient drinks the better. In the confluent kind, there arises a ptyalism in adults, and a diarrhea in children—either of which may be encouraged.

To prevent a second fever, gentle purges are indicated; to be repeated as the strength will bear, at the intervals of two, three or four days, until five purges have been given.

After the thirteenth day, the patient may drink plentifully of warm, weak liquids.

If the saliva be tough and clammy, or molests by its excess, excoriating the skin, either gargles, syringings or masticatories, may be employed. Diarrhea in adults, on the first irruption, should be restrained by opiates. To preserve the face from disfigurement, prior to the eruptions, or while they are coming out, the face and extremities may be bathed with warm milk; the cooler the patient is kept, the fewer the pustules.

Should the patient be of a cold, bilious temperament, the following decoction may be indicated, to force the eruption to the surface:

Take, of Lean beef, two pounds;
Garden marygolds, three ounces.
Pure water, two quarts.

Let these be submitted to the fire till the liquor is evaporated to one quart—then strain. Of this decoction the patient may take a tea-cupful warm, four or five times a day.

Emetics are of service at the commencement. Injections may be given occasionally. In cases where the patient is very low, on the approach of a crisis, a good effect may be expected from blisters. In the confluent kind, an opiate may be administered every night; and if the patient is not lethargic, may consist of the following:

Take, of Pure water, an ounce;
 Tincture of castor, twenty-five drops;
 Tincture of opium, fifteen drops;
 Compound spirit of ammonia,
 Compound tincture of lavender, of each thirty drops;
 Sirup of white poppies, half an ounce. Mix.

A draught to assuage pain. To be taken every night, if necessary.

A linctus is a very convenient, agreeable form to convey a medicine that may increase the ptyalism, and prevent its being troublesome. The following will be found very desirable, and may be taken as required, with pleasure and advantage.

Take, of Conserve of hips, half an ounce,
 Tolu syrup,
 Oil of olives, of each an ounce,
 Sulphuric acid, enough to render it a gratefully acid linctus.

To prevent pitting, let the following liniment be applied to the face, three or four times a day :

Take, of Camphor, two scruples;
 Spermaceti, half an ounce;
 Olive oil, an ounce.

Make a liniment.

If after recovery, there seems to be tendency to consumption, removal may be necessary to a warm air, and the same regimen observed as in consumption.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that if a spitting of blood should appear in the decline of the disease, that bark is indicated.

The following formulæ have been particularly serviceable, in some very serious cases :

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, a drachm and half;
 Pure nitre, half a drachm,
 Pure water, six ounces;
 Spirit of cinnamon,
 Juice of lemons, of each an ounce;
 Sirup of Tolu, half an ounce. Mix.

Of this mixture, three spoonfuls may be taken every sixth hour; or, either of the following may be taken every sixth hour:

Take, of Ipecacuanha, three grains;
 Sulphuret of mercury, a scruple;
 Castor, ten grains;
 Sirup of tolu, enough for a bolus. Mix.

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, a scruple;
 Snake root, in powder,
 Castor, of each ten grains;
 Sirup of white poppies, enough for a bolus. Mix.

If a draught is considered more eligible, one of the following may be taken every six hours :

Take, of Tartrate of potassa,
 Aromatic confection, of each a scruple;
 Pure water, an ounce and half;
 Spirit of nutmeg, two drachms. Make a draught.

Or,

Take, of Tartrate of potassa, a scruple,
Pure water, two ounces;
Sirup of tolu, a drachm. Mix a draught.

SORE NIPPLES.

If any circumstance succeeding a lady's confinement demands a delicate and sympathizing thought, accompanied with ingenuity, it is the inconvenience and pain they are subject to, in extending the nutriment of nature to their tender offspring.

Take, of Spermaceti cerate,
Balsam of Peru, of each two drachms. Make a liniment.

Or,

Take, of Mixture of catechu, one ounce;
Borax, in powder, one drachm;
Mucilage of gum acacia, two drachms. Make a lotion.

Or, if indicated,

Take, of Simple cerate, half an ounce,
Oil of sweet almonds, half a drachm;
Balsam of Peru, one drachm. Make a liniment.

Either of these remedies may be applied as often as the infant is taken from the bosom. The nipple to be perfectly dry, prior to its application.

SPRAIN.

From the situation a part must be in, when sprained, nothing can be more injudicious than the usual method of resting it; on the contrary, it should be kept as constantly in motion as possible, and it will be well in a tenth part of the time that will be required for the cure, if spared or nursed.

Should much swelling succeed a sprain, attack the part with leeches, or bread and milk poultice, succeeded by a foment of equal parts of brandy and vinegar, with which it may be often wetted. It may also be rubbed with volatile camphorated liniment, in the course of a few days. Should the body be costive, let the bowels be opened.

TENESMUS.

A TENESMUS is a continual desire of evacuating, without voiding more than an acrid mucus; the part affected is the rectum, or its sphincter. The cause may reasonably be traced to a laxity of the fibers, spasmotic constriction, a paralytic affection of the sphincter ani, abrasion of the mucus, ulcer, hemorrhoids, worms, stone, diarrhea, dysentery, or acrid irritating fluid in the rectum. The effect: manifest by a pungent pain in or about the rectum; frequent inclinations to evacuate, without corresponding evaca-

tions; with violent straining, without effect, except a viscid or bloody mucus.

If idiopathic, and the patient not subject to prolapsus ani, it is not formidable; if it proceeds from an ulcer in the colon, or if symptomatic in diarrhea or dysentery, or attended with fainting, it portends danger, and demands immediate help.

To effect a cure, emollient fomentations and injections are indicated, the body kept as still as possible and in an easy position.

Take, of Gum arabic, an ounce;
Common whey, seven ounces; dissolve, and add
Tincture of opium, one drachm. Make an injection.

Or,

Take, of Sweet milk, five ounces;
Oil of olives, two ounces;
Tincture of opium, one drachm. Make an injection.

Or the starch injection, in diarrhea, may be employed.

Take, of Flowers of sulphur,
Extract of rhubarb, of each a scruple;
Hard opium, two grains;
Simple syrup, enough for a bolus. Mix.

To be repeated, as there may be occasion.

Take, of Conserve of red roses, an ounce and half;
Spermaceti, half an ounce;
Rhubarb, two drachms,
Sirup of white poppies, enough for an electuary.

Of this electuary, a dose the size of a nutmeg may be taken night and morning.

THRUSH.

APHTHAE, OR THRUSH, are small ulcerous tubercles which affect the inside of the mouth, stomach and bowels, caused by a saline, viscid or acrimonious lymph.

They appear first on the tongue, or in the corners of the mouth. If white, transparent, thin, scattered, and superficial, they are of little consequence; if brown, opaque, black, thin, or run together, they forbode some danger. When they have passed through the body and appear at the anus, with excoriation, apply molasses.

To cure, nature must be assisted as in other fevers. They are sometimes fatal to adults. The treatment is the same as that of miliary fever.

The following gargle will be found excellent for children:

Take, of Gum acacia, two drachms;
Lime water, an ounce and half,
Sirup of tolu, two drachms. Make a gargle.

It may be used every hour, and if swallowed, cannot injure.

Take, of Pure nitre, one drachm;
 Whites of eggs, three;
 Rose water, six ounces;
 Sirup of tolu, an ounce. A gargle, for adults.

To be used occasionally; or the following, which will answer the same purpose.

Take, of Gum tragacanth, a drachm;
 Pure water, seven ounces;
 Honey of roses, one ounce;
 Sulphuric acid, twenty-five drops. A gargle.

VOMITING.

THE cause of vomiting is a convulsive or inverted motion of the stomach, owing to some irritation of the nerves of its left orifice, which may be occasioned by consent of parts, acid acrimony, or redundancy of bile.

If idiopathic, no part is affected but the stomach; if symptomatic, reference must be had to the primary disorder. It is often a critical expulsion of acrid morbid matter, and should then be promoted by an emetic and warm, simple liquids. If of more than two days continuance, or if the patient always vomits after eating, it requires immediate attention, or it may terminate in anorexia marasmus, or paralytic affection of the stomach.

To effect a permanent cure, the following practice is indicated. Give a gentle emetic, or five or seven grains of ipecacuanha, every morning, fasting, for a few days, permitting it to take its own course, without the aid of liquids usually adopted.

Its prevention is to be secured by antiemetics, nervines, cardiaques and opiates. Repeated applications of camphorated spirit to the pit of the stomach; fomentations and stomachic plasters may be used—they are sometimes applied under the left shoulder, in preference to the stomach. Preparations of mint are highly useful—either the essential oil, or an infusion of the leaves in water distilled from the same. Should it proceed from an acid acrimony, give beef tea plentifully, and a drachm of magnesia occasionally, also a scruple of columba root as often as necessary.

Take, of Carbonate of potassa, a drachm and half;
 Mixture of camphor, five ounces and half;
 Aromatic confection, two drachms;
 Spirit of nutmeg, half an ounce. Mix.

Let this draught, or a portion, be taken occasionally in a state of effervescence, by adding lemon juice, a certain quantity.

Take, of Bay berries, half a drachm;
 Grains of paradise, twelve grains;
 Hard opium, three grains;
 Oil of cinnamon,
 Oil of mint, of each three drops;
 Sirup of orange peel, enough for two powders or boluses.

One dose may be taken at bed time.

A tea-spoonful of compound tincture of lavender may be taken occasionally, or of columba or cascarilla.

ULCER IN BLADDER OR KIDNEYS.

THE cause of an ulcer in the above, is either stone or something corrosive received into the stomach, venereal virus, scorbutic diathesis, bruise, inflammation, obstruction or erosion.

The effects of an ulcer in the kidneys are bloody urine of a fetid smell, with scales in it; sanguous or purulent urine. In this case, rhubarb in small doses, frequently administered, is an admirable medicine.

Ulcers in the bladder are dangerous, and often attended with insupportable agonies. In ulcer of the kidneys, the urine is discharged without much difficulty—but often bloody, with small pieces of matter resembling flesh in it. In an ulcer of the bladder, the difficulty of passing urine is very great, and pain dreadful—less blood, but large quantities of purulent matter accompany the urine, especially in females. In habits of body that are caco-chymic, phthisical, or to persons in years, they are always dangerous and often mortal.

The treatment is the same. The remedies indicated are gentle purges, composed of rhubarb, manna, tamarinds, cooling ptisans, lime water; a milk diet, and twenty drops of balsam copaiba on sugar, night and morning, should on no consideration be omitted. Injections of milk and lime water. If the pain is severe opiates are demanded, as in other painful disorders.

Take, of Rhubarb, one scruple;
Hard opium, three grains;
Balsam of Peru, enough for a bolus. Mix—one dose.

May be taken at bed time.

Take, of Gum acacia, in fine powder, two ounces;
Hard soap, in powder, one ounce;
Gum guaiacum, in powder,
Jalap, of each, two drachmæ;
Balsam copaiba, enough for an electuary.

Of this electuary, let a dose the size of a nutmeg be taken night and morning. Also,

Take, of Tincture of balsam of Peru, an ounce;

A tea-spoonful of which may be taken twice a day, in conjunction with the preceding formulæ.

There are some rather aged females, exceedingly liable to internal latent ulcers, similar to ulcers in the bladder, as regards the violence of pain and every other symptom, spurious urine excepted. In such cases, the following electuary has always answered admirably in removing it, and the same may be indicated

in cases of pain, manifested in parts contiguous to the neck of the bladder.

Take, of Elecampane, one ounce;
 Sweet fennel seeds, half an ounce;
 Black pepper,
 Balsam of Peru, of each two drachms;
 Honey, enough to make an electuary. Mix.

A dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken night and morning. If costive, two drachms of jalap may be added to the electuary. Let the patient also take twenty drops of copaiba, on brown sugar, twice a day.

Turlington's genuine balsam, also, has been found of use in such cases, a formula of which may be found in another part of this manual.

ULCER IN THE LEGS.

The causes which lead to common ulcers in the legs, may generally be traced to a scorbutic acrimony, poorness of blood, sedentary life, mean food, moist air or damp ground—an illustration of which may be found in the north of Ireland, among that part of the population whose poverty compel them to exist chiefly upon potatoes and oat bread, and sit at their looms, three or four feet below the surface of the earth.

The treatment in these cases were as follows: Diet chiefly consisted of boiled milk, with stale bread and fresh meat for dinner, without vegetables, aided by the following medicines:

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, five grains;
 Muratic acid, seven drops; dissolve, and add
 Spirit of nitrous ether, an ounce. Mix.

Twenty drops of this mixture were taken in a glass of water, morning and night. Or, if very costive,

Take, of Gum guaiacum,
 Aloes, of each a drachm;
 Golden sulphur of antimony,
 Vitrified mercury, of each one scruple;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

A dose of three or four pills, taken every night, or sufficient to produce two actions, daily.

Externally,

Take, of Calomel, two scruples;
 Tar ointment, one ounce. A compound ointment,

With which the ulcer is dressed twice a day, for two or three weeks, and then complete the cure by the application of a bandage bound over the ulcer, as tight as it can be borne, and kept moist with water.

If unusually obstinate,

Take, of Sperm aceti cerate, six drachms;
 Red lead, two drachms. Make in ointment.

To be applied night and morning. Or,

Take, of Oxyinuriate of mercury, three grains;
Muriatic acid, four drops; dissolve, and add
Rose water, six ounces. Make a lotion.

To be applied with lint, night and morning, and moistened with it each time, prior to its removal. The sore may be sprinkled, occasionally, either with calomel or the nitric oxyd of mercury.

URINE SUPPRESSED.

THE cause of a suppression of urine may be from inflammation, abrasion of the mucus that lines the urethra, or deficient secretion of it; ulcers, diarrhea, gonorrhœa, blisters, acid food, hard riding, drinking to excess, or stone. On an attempt to urinate the pain begins, and, after evacuating, a violent smarting and sensation of heat ensues, most severe at the extremity of the urethra.

If proceeding from another disease, reference must be had to the original cause; if constitutional, the case is difficult.

In aged persons, when the water cannot be reduced by the catheter, it is generally mortal; the last resource is immersion of the feet in cold water.

Cases have been, where there was no inclination to urinate, and no water to be found in the bladder; frequent nauseas were the other only symptoms of want of health. On dissection, the kidneys were found wasted.

If a cure is to be effected, resource must be had to diluent liquors, whey, aluminous waters, agglutinants, broths, jellies, balsam copaiba, gum acacia, decoction of marshmallows, warm milk and absorbents.

Take, of Balsam of Peru,
Oil of aniseed, of each two drachms;
Tincture of jalap, half an ounce;
Tincture of juniper, one ounce;
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary, prepared thinner than usual.

A dose of two or three spoonfuls may be taken night and morning, or as there is occasion.

As an auxiliary, the patient may drink at intervals an infusion of garden parsley, sweetened with a little honey.

If the case is obdurate, the following formula may be indicated:

Take, of Gum acacia, in powder, two ounces;
Venice soap, one ounce;
Grains of paradise, in powder,
Jalap, of each two drachms;
Balsam copaiba, sufficient for an electuary.

Of this electuary, a tea-spoonful may be taken twice or thrice a day.

Take, of Oil of olives, five drachms;
 Camphor, two drachms;
 Oil of aniseed, one drachm. Make a liniment,

With which, let the pubes and perineum be anointed every hour. A warm hip bath may also be resorted to. According to peculiarity of case, the following bolus has occasionally been administered, with a grateful effect.

Take, of Gum acacia, two scruples;
 Nitre, one scruple;
 Camphor, five grains;
 Oil of aniseed, four drops;
 Aromatic confection, enough for a bolus. Mix.

To be taken, and repeated, as symptoms dictate. If the effect of spasms,

Take, of Ether, half an ounce;
 Camphor, a scruple. Mix.

Dose, one, to be administered immediately. If from a paralytic affection of the detrusores,

Take, of Bark, in powder, an ounce and half;
 Compound powder of tragacanth, half an ounce;
 Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

A dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken every two hours.

In the event of cases of instantaneous suppression of urine, the following pills have always answered expectation, in extending immediate, temporary assistance:

Take, of Camphor,
 Hard soap,
 Carbonate of soda,
 Rhubarb, of each equal parts;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Three or four of these pills, made a size larger than usual, generally operate on the urine, in the course of half an hour after administered.

As they are not affected by age, it is well to have them in readiness.

WEAKNESS OF THE SOLIDS.

In all persons, where there is a constitutional deficiency of vital heat, there must exist a laxity of the muscular fiber, with some of its concomitants—such as chilliness, softness of the flesh, pallid countenance, thin lank hair, bad appetite, lowness of spirit, cuticular eruptions, flatulencies, bilious disorders, obstinate costiveness or diarrhea. Bleeding is inadmissible, inasmuch as it may prove fatal to the patient; purging is highly beneficial to such persons, because they have generally a redundancy of serous fluids, though never of the flat, red particles.

Weakness of the solids requires peculiar attention to regimen and diet. It may be admitted, that that which is received into

the stomach by pounds and quarts, is of equal or of more consequence than that taken by grains and drops. For such persons, a clear dry air is necessary, at a distance from trees. Sleep should not be indulged to excess. The excretions are to be duly regulated—as much depends on a proper regard to the evacuations; the bowels so regulated as to eventually manifest one evacuation daily.

To such persons, few things are of more importance than pleasing conversation, rational diversion, and a constant endeavor to preserve a calmness and composure of mind. Gentle exercise, gradually increased, must not be neglected—particularly swinging, during the continuance of a moist atmosphere. The most nutritious diet has to be advised—such, for instance, as boiled sweet milk, which is the best breakfast and supper for all weakly persons, without exception. Eggs, if they do not gripe, are very desirable; and all kinds of animal, with little or no vegetable, food—particularly shell and flat fish, those species which afford the most plenteous and laudable nourishment: next to these may be mentioned wild fowl, particularly partridges and pigeons; for a change, chicken, calves-feet jellies, beef tea and soups of all kinds.

A little jelly should be always at hand, and cannot be too frequently taken, if the stomach will bear it—as that organ, in the present case, must be constantly indulged, and nothing proper should be refused for which the least inclination is felt. Genuine spirits, diluted with water, may be drank, unless Madeira should be found more agreeable to the palate, of which three or four glasses may be taken every day.

As a tenderness of the fibers or a want of due elasticity is owing to a deficiency of vital heat, which is greatly abated by an acid gas or vapor, persons who are the subjects of such derangement should abstain from all those things which increase this sour halitus, by fermenting too rapidly in the stomach—such as sugar, fruit, vegetables, claret and all liquors not having passed the state of fermentation.

The remedies indicated are aromatics, bitters, chalybeates, astringents, bark, fetids, detergents, cardiacs, mineral acids, and most particularly the dry vomit, frequently administered.

Advert to consumption, flatulency, epilepsy and impotence.

WHITES OR FLUOR ALBUS.

THIS is a disorder to which females of all ages are subject—the cause of which is a laxity of the glandular fibers of the lacunæ, suppression of the menstrual discharge, sprains of the loins, difficult labor, excessive purging, profuse bleeding, blows, falls or weakness of the solids. If virulent, a constant discharge from

the os externum uteri, of a white matter, sometimes thin, yellow or brown; sensation of heat in urinating; faintings; loathing of food; pain in the back and loins, increased by exercise; wasting of flesh and hypocratic aspect.

It is, occasionally, not easy of cure. Women often suffer themselves to be afflicted with it for a long period of time, before they apply for assistance—and to this neglect they unfortunately may ascribe more bad consequences than they ever suspected, as it is often productive of many lamentable disorders which might with facility have been prevented: as consumption, falling of the womb, dropsy and internal ulcers.

To effect a cure, the following is indicated: Cold bath; nutritious diet—as milk boiled, soups, jellies, calves feet, shell fish, boiled eggs, arrow root and such like.

Let her take for breakfast two drachms of isinglass boiled in milk. The dry vomit will be found of essential service; also, gentle purges, which alone are sometimes sufficient; also, mucilages and lime water. The best astringents are catechu, tormentil root, roach alum, aromatics and chalybeates.

A tea-spoonful of tincture of cantharides, taken twice a day, has an excellent effect.

Take, of
Gum acacia, two ounces;
Red astringent gum,
Olibanum, of each half an ounce;
Balsam copaiba, enough for an electuary.

A tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken night and morning. If desperately obstinate,

Take, of
Conserve of red roses, two ounces;
Yellow wax, half an ounce;
Rhubarb, two drachms;
Pure filings of iron,
Galangale, of each a drachm;
Tincture of cantharides, enough for an electuary.

Dose, the size of a nutmeg, may be taken twice a day.

Take, of Sulphate of copper, one scruple;
Boiling water, one ounce. Dissolve.

An injection, to be employed warm, twice a day. (Observe gleet.)

WORM FEVER.

As this fever is only symptomatic, bleeding is not indicated. A few grains of nitre may be given, two or three times a day. If the fever remits, give bark—of which it would be difficult to find a superior vermicide. As a common beverage, give water sweetened with honey, acidulated with juice of lemon. Of all the various medicines that have, from time to time, been indicated in this case, there are none, in all probability, likely to prove more beneficial than the following powders:

Take, of Scammony, ten grains;
 Calomel, three grains; blend; and add
 Oil of cloves, one drop—to counteract griping. Mix.

This powder may be given occasionally, in a little sweet preserve, or pulp of baked apple. Or, if preferred,

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, two drachms;
 Rhubarb, half a drachm;
 Tartar of antimony, three grains. Mix, and make six powders;

One of which may be taken twice a day.

If the body is more costive than usual, it may be assisted with broken doses of an infusion of senna and tansy—equal parts—sweetened, to the palate, with sugar or honey. Dose, sufficient to induce a gentle action upon the bowels, to subdue fever—which may be suspended immediately the excrements change there fetid odor.

Take, of Indian pink root, in small parts, one ounce.

Divide into three parts; to one part add a pint of boiling water, and let it infuse for two hours. A tea-cupful of this infusion, sweetened, may be taken two or three time a day.

WORMS.

Worms are of three kinds—teretes or round worm, whose seat is in the stomach—tenœa or tape worm, found in most of the intestines—ascarides or small worm, usually found in the rectum. The cause may be traced to the fact of eggs of insects being received with vegetable food, fruit in particular. The effect is manifested by inflation of the abdomen; pain in stomach and bowels; irritation of nose or anus; fetid breath; voracity; excrements greasy, greenish or slimy; coma; nausea; grinding of teeth when asleep; faintness; cold sweats; delirium; convulsions; flushing heat; flying pains; anxiety; alternative swelling and subsidence of the veins; pulse weak and intermitting; thirst; palleness; vagrant stitches; epileptic paroxysms; paralytic strokes—all of which go off spontaneously on the removal of the cause. If they remain long in the bowels, they produce various disorders; incredible are the disordered consequences caused by these loathsome intruders. Few persons, particularly females, are free from them. If, when destroyed, they are not expelled from the body, a putrid acrimony may be the consequence. Small doses of cathartics should be continued for some time after they are killed, not only for the above reason, but to cleanse the bowels from the adhiring eggs already named.

The remedies indicated in these various cases, are aloes, scammony, calomel, gamboge, chalybeates, oils, oleous injections, tartrate of potassa, and oil of wormwood applied to the naval; or,

for children, a plaster of galbanum and aloes applied to the umbilical region. For adults,

Take, of Aloes,
Sulphate of iron, of each a drachm;
Scammony, half a drachm;
Calomel, one scruple;
Capsicum pepper, ten grains;
Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

Of these pills, three may be taken night and morning, or sufficient to produce two operations in a day.

Take, of Sulphuret of mercury, half an ounce;
Scammony, two drachms;
Powder of santonicum, three drachms;
African pepper, one drachm;
Honey, enough for an electuary. Mix.

A tea-spoonful of this electuary may be taken night and morning.
If laxative,

Take, of Bark, in powder, an ounce;
Caroline, half an ounce;
Extract of liquorice, two drachms;
Mucilage of gum acacia, enough for an electuary.

Dose, a tea-spoonful night and morning.

The following is a good form for disguising the compound vermifuge, for children :

Take, of Aleppo scammony,
Calomel, of each two drachms;
Jalap, three drachms;
Cream of Tartar, half an ounce;
Refined sugar, two ounces;
Mucilage of gum tragacanth, certain quantity.

The dry ingredients are reduced to fine powder, and well mixed ; the mucilage is then added to the mass, rolled into a cake, divided and dried in a moderate heat.

The dose to be apportioned according to age, so as to effect two operations daily.

An infusion of sage, sweetened and drank, will co-operate with the above very effectually.

DR. YOUNG'S PRACTICE
IN THE
CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

PART II.

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SULPHURET OF MERCURY,	YELLOW LOTION.

DOCTOR YOUNG'S PRACTICE,
IN THE
CURE OF CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

PART II.

THE following formulas are considered by the author, and many eminent professors of medicine, to consist of the most useful compounds, according to indication :

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE.

Take, of Tincture of castor, one drachm;
Sulphuric ether, ten drops;
Tincture of opium, seven drops;
Cinnamon water, one ounce and a half. Mix.

Dose one spoonful, generally given twice a day, in cases of confirmed spasmodic affection.

AN EXCELLENT DIAPHORETIC.

Take, of Epecacuanha, two grains;
Hard opium, one grain;
Pure salt of nitre, sixteen grains. Mix.

Dose, one—usually taken at bed time.

A DIURETIC.

Take, of Cream of tartar, one drachm;
Squill root, dried, three grains;
Ginger, in powder, five grains. Mix.

Dose one. This compound powder may be repeated every six hours, if indicated.

A DYSPEPTIC PILL.

Take, of Aloes,
Mastic,
Rheubarb,
Castile soap, of each half a drachm. Mix.

These pills are useful, for obviating costiveness in dyspeptic habits. The usual time for taking these pills, is immediately before dinner; they then blend with the food, prevent flatulency, and generally operate on the following morning, soon after breakfast. The dose averages, from one to three pills.

BATES'S POPULAR TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take, of Rheubarb root, sliced, two ounces;
 Liquorice root, bruised, one ounce and a half;
 Anise-seeds, bruised, one ounce;
 Fine white ginger, bruised, half an ounce;
 Refined sugar, four ounces;
 Proof spirit, two fluid pints.

Macerate, for fourteen days, and filter.

Dose adjusted to age and state of the patient. Average dose one ounce. This tincture is in high esteem, by many eminent physicians, who regard it as a most generous and useful medicine. In some cases of diarrhea, it has no equal.

BARLOW'S LOTION FOR TINEA.

Take, of Sulphuret of potassa, three drachms;
 Hard soap, one drachm;
 Lime water, eight drops;
 Spirit of wine, two drachms. Mix.

To be applied night and morning, allowing it to dry on.

BELLADONNA.

Take, of Extract of belladonna, one drachm;
 Spirit of wine, one ounce. Mix.

Administered in doses of five drops once a day, and gradually increased to fifteen drops, in cases of neuralgia.

BELLADONNA PLASTER.

Take, of Extract of belladonna, one part;
 Soap plaster, two parts. Mix.

Applied in cases of angina pectoris.

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

Take, of Camphor, half an ounce;
 Liquor of ammonia, one ounce.
 Oil of olives, two ounces. Mix.

A useful liniment in chronic affections of the joints and sore throat.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take, of Oil of cinnamon, twenty drops;
 Yolk of egg, one, mix and add,
 Madeira or sherry, three ounces;
 Water of cinnamon, three ounces;
 Pure water, two ounces;
 Refined sugar, half an ounce.

Mix for one dose, if necessary. An agreeable, generous, and powerful stimulant. A wine-glassful, or more, may be taken at pleasure.

CANCER IN THE LIP.

Cancer in the lip may be subdued by attacking it with leeches. The first set may be expected to die, from the virulence of the blood they have absorbed. In three days, more should be applied; they, likewise, may meet the same fate; but, should

the third set of leeches survive the operation ; a cure, may confidently be expected.

CHELSEA PENTIONER.

The celebrated remedy for chronic rheumatism, called the Chelsea pentioner, is an electuary composed as follows :

Take of Gum guaiacum, in powder, one drachm;
 Rhubarb, in powder, two drachms;
 Cream of tartar, one ounce;
 Flowers of sulphur, two ounces,
 One nutmeg, in powder.

Mix the five ingredients, till they be well incorporated. Add to which a sufficient quantity of clarified honey, to form an electuary. Average dose two tea-spoonfuls, to be taken night and morning.

CEPHALIC SNUFF.

Take, of White hellebore, in powder,
 Sweet marjoram,
 Flowers of lavender, of each one ounce.

Reduced to a fine powder, and well mixed. Excellent for the head and eyes ; especially, for nervous headache.

CARMINATIVE LINIMENT.

A carminative liniment, is sometimes used as an application to the abdomen, in flatulent colic.

CARMINATIVE APERIENT PILL.

The following pills are often useful in indigestion, attended with spasmodic pain of the stomach, flatulency, and tendency to costiveness.

Take, of Rheubarb, in powder, half a drachm;
 Extract of aloes, ten grains;
 Oil of Caraway, thirty drops.
 Simple sirup, enough for pills.

Make eighteen pills. Dose, three at bed time.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF COPAIBA.

The following mixture often proves highly useful in virulent cases of gonorrhœa :

Take, of Mucilage of gum acacia, one drachm and a half;
 Copain, half a drachm;
 Peppermint water, one ounce;
 Tincture of capsicum, ten drops. Mix.

Dose one, may be repeated twice a day if indicated.

COUGH MIXTURE.

Take, of Coltsfoot flowers, one ounce and a half;
 Horehound,
 Hyssop, of each half an ounce;
 Extract of liquorice, two drachms.

Boil the first three ingredients in a pint of pure water, for a short time ; then add the extract of liquorice ; boil a little longer, and strain. Three spoonfuls of this mixture, may be taken several times a day ; or, as often as the cough is troublesome. It may, if approved, be sweetened with a little acidulated sirup.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Take, of Tincture of muriate of iron,
Compound tincture of aloes,
Tincture of valerian, of each half an ounce. Mix.

This chalybeate and tonic, is intended to restore tone to the constitution, after diseases of debility, in which it has often been found eminently active. Usual dose, thirty drops. In scrofula, one hundred and twenty.

COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Take, of Tincture of muriate of iron, six drachms;
Infusion of quassia,
Water of cinnamon, of each six drachms;
Tincture of columba, one drachm;
Tincture of aloes,
Tincture of cardamom, of each half a drachm. Mix.

This is a useful, nervous tonic and chalybeate tincture. May be taken three times a day, in doses of from ten to thirty drops each, in a wineglass of water.

In dyspepsia, small doses are more serviceable than larger, and may be given in an infusion of chamomile.

COMPOUND PILLS OF IRON.

Take, of Sulphate of iron,
Subcarbonate of potass, of each half a drachm;
Myrrh,
Aloes, of each one drachm;
Hard soap, half a drachm. Mix.

These are to be reduced to a fine powder, well incorporated and formed into sixty pills, aided with a little simple sirup. Dose, two pills twice a day, in cases of nervous and weak debility.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take, of Ipecacuanha,
Hard opium, of each one drachm;
Sulphate of potassa, one ounce. Mix.

Triturate the two first ingredients together ; then add the sulphate of potassa, by degrees, and well incorporate.

Average dose, ten grains. This powder, which is a valuable sudorific, should be given at bed time, in a small quantity of liquid ; as it is apt to nauseate if copious drinking be resorted to immediately after its administration. In febrile and rheumatic affections, and in all cases where a certainly-acting, sedative

diaphoretic is required, its certainty of effect especially recommends it. From ten to twenty grains, in a common saline draught, is the usual mode of prescribing it, where its full sudorific power is wanted; but is less apt to nauseate when given in the form of a pill, or in jelly, or thick gruel.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take, of Aleppo scammony,
Extract of jalap, of each five drachms;
Calomel, two drachms;
Fine ginger, one drachm and a half.

Reduce them separately to fine powder.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Take, of Lance-leaved cinchona bark, in powder, two ounces;
Orange peel, dried, half an ounce;
Virginian snake-root, bruised, three drachms;
Saffron, one drachm;
Cochineal, in powder, two scruples;
Proof spirit, twenty fluid ounces. Mix.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

No preparation of bark has attained more celebrity than the above, under the title of Huxham's Tincture of Bark. It is an excellent stomachic cordial; particularly if assisted with a little tincture of ginger. Dose, two drachms. When employed for the cure of intermittents, the dose is from three to four drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take, of Senna leaves, three ounces;
Caraway seeds, bruised, three drachms;
Cardamom seeds, bruised, one drachm;
Raisins, stoned, four ounces;
Proof spirit, two fluid pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, with a gentle heat, and filter. This tincture is a most useful carminative aperient; especially to those who have accustomed themselves to the use of spirituous liquors. It often relieves flatulency and colic, when the common cordials have little effect. The dose is from one to three ounces.

COMPOUND MIXTURE FOR DROPSY.

Take, of Acetate of potassa, half a drachm;
Camphor mixture,
Infusion of quassie, of each six drachms;
Syrup of red poppies,
Spirit of sweet nitre, of each one drachm;
Tincture of foxglove, six drops. Mix.

This formula has been found wonderfully effective in dropsy, after cleansing the stomach and bowels, with an aromatic drastic purge.

COMPOUND ITCH OINTMENT.

Take, of Flowers of Sulphur, one ounce;
 Spermaceti ointment, four ounces;
 Fresh lard, two ounces;
 Oil of lavender,
 Oil of lemons, of each one drachm. Mix.

This ointment, may be applied twice a day.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Take, of Colocynth pulp, sliced, six ounces;
 Socotrine aloes, in powder, twelve ounces;
 Aleppo scammony, in powder, four ounces;
 Cardamom seeds, in powder, one ounce;
 Proof Spirit, a gallon;
 Hard soap, three ounces.

Macerate the colocynth in the spirit for four or five days, with a gentle heat; strain the liquor, and add to it the aloes, scammony and soap; then evaporate the spirit, until the extract assumes a proper consistence; and, toward the end, mix in the cardamom seeds.

This is a very useful, and judicious purgative extract. From five to ten, or fifteen, grains of this extract is an average dose; but it is generally combined with a few grains of calomel, or used in smaller quantities to sharpen the activity of rhubarb, and the milder aperients. A few drops of essential oil is a proper addition to prevent griping.

Take, of Calomel, twelve grains;
 Extract of colocynth, half a drachm;
 Oil of cloves, eight minims. Mix.

Average dose, three pills. Usually taken at night, on going to bed.

A milder, but active, aperient pill, is composed as follows:

Take of Rhubarb, in powder,
 Mercurial pill, of each half a drachm;
 Compound extract of colocynth, one drachm;
 Oil of caraway, twelve minims. Mix.

Taken in doses, of three or four pills. Generally taken at bed time.

The following formula, is occasionally found a good substitute for chalybeate waters :

Take, of Sulphate of iron, two drachms;
 Extract of chamomile, three drachms;
 Oil of peppermint, twenty minims.

Mix and beat into a mass with simple sirup. Dose two pills, night and morning.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Take, of Gum galbanum, two drachms;
 Myrrh,
 Sagapenum, of each three drachms.
 Asafœtida, one drachm;
 Simple sirup, enough for pills. Mix.

This combination of fetid gums, is chiefly prescribed in hysteria and chlorosis ; and, occasionally, in spasm or cough of the stomach. Ten grains of the pill, or its mixture, are divided into two pills, and given twice a day.

COMPOUND SALINE DRAUGHT.

The following will be found an excellent compound for saline drinks, in fevers, &c.:

Take, of Subcarbonate of potassa, one scruple;
Lemon juice, half an ounce;
Water one ounce;
Spirit, of nutmeg.
Simple syrup, of each one drachm. Mix.

Nausea and vomiting are frequently relieved by a saline draught taken in the act of effervescence.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Take, of Mint water, five ounces;
Vinegar of squills, six drachms;
Sweet spirit of nitre, half an ounce;
Sirup of ginger, half an ounce. Mix.

This mixture is intended for obstructions of the urinary system.
Dose, two large spoonfuls.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE CORDIAL,

As given by Dr. Paris, in his *Pharmacologia*.

Take, of Carbonate of magnesia, two scruples;
Oil of peppermint, one minim;
Oil of nutmeg, two minims;
Oil of anise-seed, three minims;
Tincture of castor, thirty minims;
Tincture of asafoetida, fifteen minims;
Tincture of opium, five minims;
Spirit of pennyroyal, fifteen minims;
Compound tincture of cardamom, thirty minims;
Water of peppermint, two ounces. Mix.

This generous cordial medicine, has for many years been in high repute in Europe, particularly as a specific in the bowel complaints of children. The average dose for children is a tea-spoonful, diluted with a little warm liquid, sweetened.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION.

Take, of Common salt, three ounces;
Black manganese,
Sulphuric acid, of each one ounce;
Water, two ounces. Mix.

The above to be carried through the apartments, or the compound may be shut up for an hour or two, with the mixture in them.

DRIED SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Dried subcarbonate of soda is conveniently administered in pills, combined with bitter extracts, in cases of dyspeptic acidity; as in the following formula :

Take, of Dried subcarbonate of soda,
 Extract of rhubarb,
 Extract of chamomile, of each one scruple;
 Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Dose, three pills twice a day; or, if considered more judicious, four may be taken every morning, an hour before breakfast.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Take, of Infusion of gentian, one ounce and a half;
 Subcarbonate of potassa, ten grains;
 Spirit of ether, half a drachm;
 Tincture of cinnamon, one drachm. Mix.

Dose one. Sometimes indicated in peculiar cases of suppression of urine.

DIURETIC PILL.

Take, of Fine Turkey rhubarb, in powder,
 Dry carbonate of soda,
 Venice soap,
 Extract of chamomile flowers, of each one drachm;
 Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Average dose, three at bed time, or taken according to symptoms. Camphor, one part, may be added to the above formula, according to indication. This pill has occasionally been found highly useful in cases of gravel and suppression of urine, particularly in chronic cases.

DR. JONES'S OINMENT FOR RINGWORM.

Take, of White precipitate of mercury, one scruple;
 Acetate of lead, half a drachm;
 Nitric oxyd of mercury, two drachms;
 Fresh lard, two ounces;
 Essence of lemon, sufficient to scent. Mix.

To be applied once a day, by rubbing it into the part affected, till it appears nearly dry beneath the finger.

EAU MEDICINALE D'HUSSON.

An eminent French specific for gout :

Take, of Tincture of colchici, twenty-five minimis;
 Carbonate of magnesia, one scruple;
 Water of cinnamon,
 Pure water, of each half an ounce. Mix.

This mixture taken in one dose, and repeated according to symptoms, is said to effect a cure of gout, as certain as the root of saffron exists. An infusion of the bulb is easily made by infusing half an ounce in twelve ounces of sherry wine; fifty or sixty drops of which may be taken whenever the patient is in pain, independent of the above daily mixture.

EMETIC.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, one grain;
 Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains;
 Water of spearmint, eleven drachms;
 Sirup of saffron, one drachm;

Mix and shake. Such an emetic is highly proper in the early stages of many diseases, and especially so at the commencement of inflammatory sore-throat, quinsy, tracheal inflammation, fevers, &c.

EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING COUGH.

Take, of Oil of amber,
 Oil of cloves, of each one ounce;
 Oil of olives, two ounces. Mix.

The above to be applied by rubbing a small portion into the chest and pit of the stomach night and morning, keeping the part warm with flannel during the cure.

FACE WITH RED PIMPLES.

Take of camphor and vinegar sufficient to form a concentrated solution; to which add a strong decoction of the lesser celandine, an equal quantity, and mix.

Let it be kept air tight, and applied in a cold state to the face, on a sponge, as in the process of washing.

By the application of this lotion, three times a day, a virulent case was cured in twenty days, that had been of ten year's duration.

FRIAR'S BALSAM.

Take, of Benzoin, three ounces;
 Storax balsam, strained, two ounces;
 Balsam of tolu, one ounce;
 Extract of spiked aloe, half an ounce;
 Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days in a moderate heat, or in the sun, and strain. This compound, under the name of Friar's balsam, has long enjoyed a reputation as a healing application to wounds and sores, and as such it is stimulant, and often improves and corrects the secretions.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

Take, of Tincture of opium, one drachm;
 Tincture of asafoetida, half a drachm;
 Oil of caraway, fifteen minimis;
 Oil of peppermint, twenty minimis;
 Tincture of castor, one drachm and a half;
 Carbonate of magnesia, three drachms;
 French brandy, two drachms,
 Simple sirup, six drachms. Mix and shake.

The usual dose for children, a tea-spoonful, diluted with warm water, two parts. Dose, for adults a table-spoonful, and repeated according to symptoms.

GOOD LIVER PILLS.

Take, of Blue mass, one scruple;
 Compound extract of colocynth, two scruples;
 Sirup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

Average dose twelve grains, at bed-time.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.

Take, of Bitter almonds, one ounce;
 Refined sugar, two ounces;
 Pure water, two pints;
 Oxymuriate of mercury, two scruples;
 Spirit of wine, two drachms.

With the water, sugar and almonds, blanched, make an emulsion by grinding together, then strain and add the oxymuriate of mercury, previously ground with the spirit of wine. Used as a wash in obstinate eruptions.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE LIQUOR.

Take, of Spirit of sulphuric ether, two fluid ounces;
 Ethereal oil, half a fluid drachm. M.x.

This mixture is given in faintness, low spirits, and generally as a nervine stimulant. Half a drachm to a drachm and a half, diluted with water, is the medium dose.

ISINGLASS JELLY.

Take, of the Finest American isinglass, two ounces;
 Pure water, two pints;
 Sweet milk, one pint;
 Refined sugar, two ounces;
 Lemon juice, enough to flavor.

Submit the isinglass and water to a moderate heat till the liquor is reduced to a pint, then strain and add the milk, previously scalded and its cream removed; lastly add the sugar and lemon juice. This is a neat and acceptable jelly to delicate stomachs, and gratefully received by patients in numerous cases of sickness. May be taken at pleasure.

IMPERIAL DRINK.

Take, of Cream of tartar, half an ounce;
 Thin peel of oranges, three ounces;
 Refined sugar, four ounces;
 Boiling water, three pints.

Infuse for two hours in a lightly covered vessel. For common drink in fevers.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRIT.

Take, of Camphor, three ounces,
 Oil of rosemary,
 Oil of thyme, of each five drachms;
 Soft soap, eight ounces;
 Spirit of wine, four fluid pints. Mix.

Let these digest for twenty-four hours, then strain. A good ex-

ternal application in cases of cramp or cholic of the bowels, or for serious bruises.

JAMES'S FEVER POWDER.

Take, of Peroxyd of antimony, fifty-six parts;
Phosphate of lime, forty-four parts. Mix and well incorporate.

This compound of antimony, usually termed antimonial powder, is principally employed as a diaphoretic in febrile diseases, and in consequence of its insolubility is generally given in pills, in doses of four or six grains. A scruple usually excites perspiration, and acts with more or less energy on the bowels.

LAXATIVE ABSORBENT MIXTURE.

Take, of Magnesia, one drachm;
Rhubarb, in powder, one scruple;
Cinnamon water,
Sirup of sugar, of each one ounce;
Pure water, three ounces. Mix.

A carminative for flatulent diseases in children. Dose, a tablespoonful, to be repeated in half an hour, if necessary.

LEMONADE.

Take, of Fresh lemon juice, four ounces;
Fresh and thin peel of lemon, half an ounce;
Refined sugar, four ounces;
Boiling water, three pints. Mix.

Let the ingredients macerate in the boiling water, placed in a covered vessel till cold, then strained and iced if necessary. A drachm of nitre is an acquisition to the above, when required for drink in fevers.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take, of Solution of ammonia, one fluid ounce;
Oil of olives, two fluid ounces.

Let them be shaken together until they are mixed. This is an ammoniacal soap of much use as a rubefacient and external stimulant in inflammatory sore throat, and chronic rheumatic affections of the joints.

LINIMENT MERCURIAL.

Take, of Strong mercurial ointment,
Fresh lard, of each two ounces;
Camphor, half an ounce;
Rectified spirit, eight minims;
Solution of ammonia, two fluid ounces.

Rub the camphor first with the spirit, then with the lard and ointment, and lastly, add by degrees the solution of ammonia—and mix.

This stimulating liniment will sometimes assist the removal of obstinate glandular tumors, particularly those derived from venereal sources.

LOTION FOR DISEASED EYES.

Take, of Sulphate of zinc, half a drachm;
 Rose water,
 Spirit of wine, of each one ounce. Mix,

And filter through paper. May be applied to the eyes, three or four times a day. This lotion, for general cases, cannot be surpassed.

MIXTURE FOR OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER, SPLEEN, DROPSY AND JAUNDICE.

Take, of Parsley seed,
 Fennel seed,
 Caraway seed,
 Anise-seed, of each one ounce;
 Roots of parsley burnet,
 Saffrage and caraway, of each half an ounce.

Let the seeds be bruised and the roots sliced; add to them one quart of white wine, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then submit the liquor and ingredients to a gentle heat, in a water bath, till the liquor is one-third evaporated. Set it aside to cool, and filter through a jelly bag.

Dose, two table-spoonfuls diluted with one table-spoonful of sweetened water. May be taken twice a day. This is one of the eminent Galen's remedies.

MOUTH WASH.

Take, of Borax, in powder, two drachms;
 Rose water, seven ounces;
 Fine honey,
 Tincture of myrrh, of each half an ounce. Mix—and shake.

This gargle and mouth wash is a pleasant application to the throat and gums, when under the influence of mercury.

MERCURIAL PILL.

Take, of Purified mercury, two drachms;
 Confection of red roses, three drachms;
 Liquorice root, in powder, one drachm.

Mix, by rubbing the mercury with the confection, until the globules are no longer visible; then, having added the liquorice root, beat the whole together until incorporated. Protoxyd of mercury is the active agent in these pills, and furnishes a most valuable mercurial preparation.

MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

Take, of Pure mercury, eight ounces;
 Flesh lard, six ounces;
 Prepared suet, two drachms.

First rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, until globules are no longer visible, then add the remainder of the lard and incorporate. This ointment is the strongest prepared, and may be diluted at pleasure.

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Take, of Camphor, twelve grains;
 Carbonate of magnesia, half a drachm;
 Pure water, six ounces;

Mix, by triturating the camphor with the magnesia, adding the water gradually. This mixture may be given to the extent of a table-spoonful every three or four hours, in typhoid fever. To be shaken a little before being administered.

MIXTURE EXPECTORANT.

Take, of Sirup of squills, six drachms;
 Spirit of nitric ether, four drachms;
 Tincture of lobelia, two drachms;
 Battley's sedative, eighteen minims. Mix.

This linctus is considered an excellent medicine in cases where indicated.

NITRE DROPS.

Take, of Pure nitre, four ounces;
 Refined sugar, one pound;
 Pure water, two ounces.

Mix thoroughly, by adding the sugar to the nitre by slow degrees; then incorporate the whole; form the mass, by adding the water; reduce to a proper thickness—divide and dry in a moderate heat.

Internally diuretic, but prepared principally to be held in the mouth to remove incipient sore throat.

OXYMEL COLCHICI.

Take, of Fresh roots of meadow saffron, sliced and bruised, one ounce;
 Distilled vinegar, one pound;
 Honey, two pounds.

Digest the roots in the vinegar for two days; strain with expression; then add the honey, and boil to a sirup. Administered in asthma and dropsy. Dose, one drachm twice a day, and increased if necessary.

OIL OF EARTH-WORMS.

Take, of garden earth-worms, one pound;
 Oil of olives, four ounces;
 White wine, half a pound.

Let the worms be cleansed, and submitted with the oil and wine to a moderate fire, till the wine is evaporated; then press out the oil. An excellent oil—used as a liuiment for sprains and weakness of the joints, particularly for weakly children. Applied twice a day, to the loins and spinal column.

OIL OF CARAWAY SEEDS.

This oil is warm, pungent, and its flavor agreeable. A few drops are frequently incorporated with pill masses to prevent

griping, and is sometimes added to powders with the same intention, or to cover unpleasant flavors—as in the following purgative:

R Jalapæ pulver., ten grains;
Scammonæ pulver., five grains;
Potassæ sulphatis, one drachm;
Olei carui, two minimis. M.

Fiat pulvis purgans ex aliquo vehiculo idoneo sumendus.

OINTMENT OF GOULARD'S.

Take, of Extract of liquorice, in powder, ten drachms;
Yellow wax, two ounces;
Olive oil, four ounces and a half;
Camphor, one scruple.

To the wax and oil, melted together over a slow fire, add the liquorice and camphor, previously dissolved by a little spirit of wine. Let them be well stirred in. It is cooling and defensive.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

This oil is a stimulating diuretic in small doses, and is frequently prescribed in gleets and other similar cases. In chronic rheumatism it is occasionally an effective stimulant, and deserves trial in obstinate cases. The best form of administering oil of turpentine is to triturate it with honey, and thus diffuse it through some aromatic water.

Take, of Oil of turpentine, eight minimis;
Honey, a drachm and a half;
Water of cinnamon, ten drachms. Dose, one.

Mix, by blending the turpentine with the honey, then add the cinnamon water. The dose of turpentine, in many constitutions, may be increased from thirty to forty drops.

OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Take, of Nutgalls, in fine powder, one drachm;
Balsam of Peru, half a drachm;
Fresh lard, one ounce.

Let these be mixed without submitting them to heat. To be applied two or three times a day, or according to symptoms.

OXYMEL.

Take, of Fine honey, two pounds;
Distilled vinegar, one pint.

Boil down in a glass vessel, placed in a sand bath over a gentle fire, to the consistence of a sirup—removing the scum. This sirup is a favorite and domestic remedy in colds and slight sore throats.

OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

Take, of Clarified honey, three pounds;
Vinegar of squills, two pints.

Evaporate them in a glass vessel, over a slow fire, until they acquire a proper consistence. From half a drachm to two drachms of this oxymel may be given as an expectorant, where squills is proper, or half an ounce as an emetic.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take, of Elemi, four ounces;
 Common turpentine, two ounces and a half;
 Prepared sheep suet, eight ounces;
 Olive oil, half a fluid ounce.

Melt the elemi with the suet; then remove them from the fire, and immediately mix with them the turpentine and oil—lastly, strain through linen.

This ointment is the yellow basilicon of old pharmacy. It is used as a slightly stimulating application to issues and setons, also, to healthy purulent surfaces, to promote their natural action.

OINTMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take, of Carbonate of ammonia, half a drachm;
 Simple cerate, half an ounce. Mix.

Occasionally employed in scrofulous ulcers.

PROF. MYERS'S CELEBRATED APERIENT PILL.

Take, of Gamboge, one scruple;
 Scammony, one drachm;
 Extract of colocynth, three drachms;
 Socotrine aloes, two drachms;
 Capsicum, in powder,
 Tartar of antimony, of each a scruple;
 Calomel, one drachm and a half;
 Oil of cloves, thirty drops.

Mix, first by blending the gamboge, scammony and aloes, reducing them to a fine uniform powder—to be then added by degrees to the capsicum, antimony and calomel, previously mixed—lastly add the extract of colocynth, oil of cloves, and simple sirup sufficient to form the mass for one hundred and sixty pills. Average dose, four pills.

These pills are taken in London by many thousands of the population. In bilious cases and constipation of the bowels, it is a useful and valuable medicine. It is also vermifuge and diuretic, and frequently affords relief when other medicines fail. The dose apportioned to children, according to age.

RED LIP SALVE.

Take, of Fresh yellow wax, one ounce;
 Olive oil, one ounce and two drachms;
 Spermaceti, six drachms;
 Oil of lavender, three minimis;
 Alkanet, in very fine powder, two drachms.

Dissolve these over a slow fire, and mix—adding, toward the last, the oil of lavender.

RESIN CERATE.

Take, of Yellow resin,
Yellow wax,
Olive oil, of each one ounce.

Melt the resin and wax together over a gentle fire, then add the oil, and whilst the cerate is hot strain through linen. Commonly used as a dressing for sores.

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE.

This French syphilis specific is prepared by boiling bullrushes in water, adding toward the end sarsaparilla and anise-seed, strained with expression, and evaporated to the consistence of a sirup, to which oxymuriate of mercury is added in due proportion.

REMEDY FOR SWALLOWING PINS.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, four grains;
Warm water, two spoonfuls;
White of eggs, two. Mix, and administer.

This remedy has been sufficient to bring off the stomach twenty-four pins, at one vomit.

RICHTER'S RESOLVENT PILLS.

R Gum resin ammon.,
“ “ asafœtida,
Saponis Veneti,
Radicis Valerianæ subtilissimæ, pul.,
Summitatum anicæ, a a two drachms;
Tartratis antimonii, eighteen grains. Misce.

Fiat massa in pilulas formouda singulas grana 2 pendentes. Fifteen to be taken at a dose, twice or thrice a day, for some weeks.

SEED'S LOTION FOR THE EYE.

Take, of Liquor of ammonia,
Spirit of sulphuric ether, of each seven drachms;
Spirit of camphor, two drachms. Mix.

This excellent lotion, composed by Dr. Seed, is prescribed in cases of rheumatism of the eye, to which it is applied every two or three hours, with good effect.

SINGLETON'S EYE OINTMENT.

Take, of Nitrate of silver, ten grains;
Fresh lard, one ounce;
Dragons blood, a certain quantity.

Reduce the nitrate of silver, in a glass mortar, to an impalpable powder; then mix the lard by degrees—and, lastly, add the dragons blood, enough to color pink.

This formula is after Singleton's preparation, known as the golden eye ointment, so much in repute in Europe. It is a neat and effective ointment.

SALINE DRAUGHT.

Vomiting may frequently be relieved by taking a saline draught in the act of effervescence, or by the effect of free carbonic acid upon the stomach. In this case the following formula is used, in which carbonate of potassa is employed instead of subcarbonate:

Take, of Carbonate of potassa, twenty-four grains;
 Pure water, one ounce;
 Syrup of oranges,
 Tincture of cardamom, of each one drachm. Mix.

To effervesce—add lemon juice, half an ounce.

SAVINE CERATE.

Take, of Fresh savine leaves, bruised, eight ounces;
 Yellow wax, four ounces;
 Prepared lard, sixteen ounces.

With the wax and lard melted together, boil the savine leaves—then strain through a linen cloth.

This is an excellent stimulating application for the purpose of exciting a discharge from a recently blistered surface, but unless carefully prepared and fresh, it is deficient in acrimony. It should be of a pale yellow green color, and smell strong of the savine.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

Take, of Camphor, one ounce;
 Spirit of wine, half a pint.

Stimulant and anodyne, in pains and numbness. To be rubbed in near the fire.

SCROFULA MIXTURE.

Take, of Sharp pointed dock roots,
 China roots,
 Choice sarsaparilla,
 Slices of guaiacum wood,
 Bark of sassafras root,
 Common elder flowers,
 Virginian snake root, of each eight ounces;
 Pure boiling water, one gallon;
 Proof spirit, four pints;
 Crushed sugar, three pounds.

Let the roots and elder flowers macerate in the boiling water for three hours, then submit them to the fire, and boil gently till much reduced; pour off the liquor, and continue to add more water, repeating the experiment so long as medicine remains to be extracted; lastly, add all the boilings to the spirit and sugar, and reduce the mixture by evaporation to four quarts.

This is an effective medicine in completing the cure of a virulent scrofulous case, after the patient being subjected to a compound sulphurous or oxymuriate course of treatment.

Average dose for adults, a wine-glassful taken three times a day.

SPECIFIC FOR GOUT.

Take, of Turkey rhubarb, in powder, three ounces;
 Senna leaves,
 Sweet fennel,
 Coriander seeds, of each one ounce;
 Liquorice root, in powder, two ounces;
 Saffron, half an ounce;
 Raisins of the sun, two pounds;
 Genuine brandy, one gallon.

Let the ingredients be well bruised. Macerate them in a moderate heat for seven days, shaking them three times a day; then filter for use.

This is an excellent medicine for gout, and all cases of flatulency and pains in the bowels, and has often relieved gout in the stomach where other medicines failed.

Dose, one or two table-spoonfuls, two or three times a day—or according to symptoms. Doses reduced for children.

SCHMUCHER'S RESOLVENT PILLS.

R Gum sagapenum,
 Gum galbani,
 Sapon vinet, of each one drachm;
 Rhei optimi, one drachm and a half;
 Tartris antimon., sixteen grains;
 Succi liquiritice, one drachm.

Misce fiat massa in pilulas formenda, singulas granum 1 pendentes. Fifteen to be taken at a dose, morning and evening for a month or six weeks, or according to symptoms.

STRONG LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take, of Solution of ammonia, one ounce;
 Olive oil, two fluid ounces.

Shake them together until they are mixed. A good external stimulant in inflammatory sore throat, and in chronic rheumatic affection of the joints.

SYDENHAM'S STYPTIC.

Take, of Sulphate of copper, three ounces;
 Alum,
 Sulphuric acid, of each two ounces;
 Pure water, eight ounces. Dissolve and filter.

Employed to stop bleeding at the nose. Applied with dossils of lint.

SEMERTUS'S MEDICINE FOR STONE.

R Kali ppi, one ounce;
 Aquæ petroselini, sixteen fluid ounces;
 Color with cort aurant. Misce.

SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Take, of Dried alum,
 Sulphate of zinc, of each half an ounce;
 Boiling water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper.

This is a powerful and astringent solution, and makes a good collyrium in some cases of ophthalmia, diluted with rose water—also, as an injection in gleet and fluor albus, for which purposes it requires due dilution.

A small proportion of mucilage of gum acacia is often a good addition to this, or other astringent injections, as it retains them longer upon the parts. Upon this principle, the following may be used in cases of gleet:

Take, of Compound solution of alum, six drachms;
Distilled water, six ounces;
Mucilage of acacia, half an ounce. Mix. .

The following collyrium may be employed in ophthalmia, after local bleeding or internal remedies have been properly resorted to:

Take, of Compound solution of alum, half an ounce;
Rose water, five ounces and a half. Mix.

SODA WATER POWDERS.

Take, of Carbonate of soda,
Tartaric acid, of each thirty grains.

Mix for half a pint of water.

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

Thirty grains of the above may be given twice a day, in an ounce and a half of almond mixture, where the intention is to correct the red sediment of the urine—or in the following mixture, where it is accompanied by acidity of the stomach, flatulency and other dyspeptic symptoms :

Take, of Subcarbonate of soda, one scruple;
Infusion of gentian,
Water of peppermint, of each six drachms;
Tincture of Cardamom, one drachm. Mix—for one dose.

The above should never be taken in large doses. Two drachms having been taken by a patient, on an empty stomach, in a cup of tea, produced a sensible effect on his urine in ten minutes after, and at the lapse of two hours it became milky and alkaline.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take, of Mastic, three drachms;
Rectified spirit, nine fluid ounces;
Oil of lavender, fourteen minims;
Oil of amber, four minims;
Solution of ammonia, ten fluid ounces.

Dissolve the mastic in the spirit; pour off the clear liquor; then add the other ingredients, and shake them together.

This is considered an excellent substitute for eau de luce, and is given as a powerful nervous stimulant. The dose is from

twenty to thirty minims, in an ounce and a half of camphor mixture.

In India it has gained celebrity as a remedy in cases of the bites of poisonous snakes—cases in which ammonia and other stimulants are generally proper.

SIRUP OF RHUBARB.

Take, of Rhubarb, in powder, two ounces and half;
Senna leaves, two ounces;
Cinnamon, bruised one ounce and a half;
Ginger, in powder, one drachm;
Refined sugar, two pounds;
Boiling water, four pints.

Infuse the dry ingredients, except the sugar, in the boiling water for twelve hours, then strain, add the sugar to the liquor, and boil gently to consistence of a syrup.

An excellent cathartic for young children in the dose of from one to three spoonfuls.

SIRUP OF IPECACUANHA.

Take, of Ipecacuanha root, bruised, one ounce;
Boiling water, one pint;
Refined sugar, two pounds.

Infuse the Ipecacuanha in the water, in a lightly covered vessel, for three hours; then strain, add the sugar and evaporate to a sirup.

An antidysenteric and expectorant, in doses of from one to two drachms. In larger doses, emetic.

SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take, Sarsaparilla root, sliced, one pound;
Cloves, bruised, half an ounce;
Refined sugar, one pound;
Boiling water, one gallon.

Macerate the roots and cloves in the water for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot, to which add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

SIRUP OF HORSERADISH.

Take, of Juice of horseradish, a certain quantity; to which add
Refined sugar, sufficient to form an immediate sirup.

A spoonful of this syrup, swallowed slowly, is an admirable remedy to remove hoarseness.

SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

Take, of Pure mercury, half an ounce;
Sublimed sulphur, four ounces.

Mix, by adding the sulphur to the mercury, by degrees, till the whole is well incorporated. This is a sulphuret of a mild form, and frequently useful in ophthalmic, scrofulous and cutaneous cases.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBA.

Take, of Columba root, sliced,
Fresh chamomile flowers, of each two ounces and a half;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This tincture is stomachic, diuretic and stimulant, in the dose of three or four drachms in a wine-glassful of water.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Take, of Cantharides, bruised, three drachms;
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter or strain.

This tincture contains the active principle of the cantharides, and its internal use requires caution. The average dose is from ten to thirty drops. It is applied externally as a stimulant and rubefacient, and administered in doses of from ten to twenty drops as a diuretic, or as a stimulant in gleets and gonorrhœa. Also, in that peculiar species of mortification of the extremities, which sometimes happen without apparent cause—and to parts frost-bitten.

Diluted with water, it has been used as an injection in the cure of sinuses and fistulous sores, and occasionally prescribed in the dose of from ten to thirty drops, twice a day, in defective action of the sphincter vesicæ.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM.

Take, of Small capsicum berries, one ounce;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This tincture furnishes a convenient form of the remedy for gargles, and occasionally for internal administration. From ten drops to half a drachm may be prescribed as a dose; and from one to two drachms, with six ounces of barley water, infusion of roses or other proper vehicle, will generally afford a sufficient stimulating gargle—especially of the recently prepared tincture, as it loses acrimony by age.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take, of Cardamom seeds, bruised, three ounce;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

A warm carminative tincture, properly added to aperients and bitters, in order to make them comfortable to the stomach, in the usual dose of half a drachm to a drachm.

A tea-spoonful, in its own quantity of warm water, sweetened, quiets the stomach after sea-sickness.

TINCTURE OF BUCHU.

Take, of Buchu leaves, two ounces;
Proof spirit, one pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

This tincture is stimulant and diaphoretic. It also exerts considerable power over the urinary organs. It is prescribed either alone, in doses of from one to four drachms, or added to infusion of buchu, as a diuretic, in cases of chronic mucous discharge from the bladder.

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Take, of Subcarbonate of iron, half a pound;
Muriatic acid, one pint;
Rectified spirit, three pints.

Pour the acid upon the subcarbonate, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally for three days; set it by, that the dregs may subside; then pour off the liquor and add the spirit.

This is the best preparation of one of the most valuable chalybeates of pharmacy. It has a slightly etherial odor, and very astringent taste, and is not liable to spontaneous changes, which is the case with many of the other preparations of iron, especially those containing the protoxyd.

As a tonic, from five to thirty drops may be taken twice a day, in a wine-glass of water. In dyspepsia, small doses are to be preferred to the larger, and may be given in bitter infusion—those generally selected not blackened by it.

Take, of Tincture of muriate of iron, six minimis;
Infusion of quassi,
Water of cinnamon, of each six fluid drachms;
Tincture of columba, one fluid drachm.

M. fiat haustus mane et meridie sumendus.

TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

Take, of Squill root, recently dried, four ounces;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

About thirty minimis of this tincture are equivalent to a grain of squills. Conjoined with demulcents, it is a good remedy in severe coughs, where there is no decided inflammatory tendency, as in this formula:

R Misturae amygdalæ one ounce and a half;
Potassæ nitratis, five grains;
Syrupi popaveris, one drachm;
Tincturæ scillæ, twenty minimis.

Fiat haustus hora decubitus sumendus, et repepetur bis die sine syrupo papaveris.

An obstinate hoarseness of long duration sometimes yields to

thirty drops of tincture of squills, taken night and morning in a wine-glassful of water. Half an ounce of oxymel of squills is often used as an emetic with good effect in cases where the bronchiæ are loaded with viscid mucus, and in chronic coughs of aged persons.

TINCTURE OF CAMPHORATED OPIUM.

Take, of Pure opium,
Benzoic acid, of each one drachm;
Camphor, two scruples;
Oil of anise-seed, half a drachm;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Mix, digest for seven days, and filter through paper.

This mixture was formerly known as paregoric elixir. In certain cases of tracheal irritation, a pill composed of two grains of benzoic acid and three of extract of poppy, has been serviceable—or the following :

R Acid benzoici, three grains;
Myrræ pulver., ten grains;
Pulv. tragac. compos., twelve grains.

Fiat pulvis ex melle sumendus.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take, of Ginger root, ~~siccated~~, four ounces;
Rectified spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This is a useful stomachic tincture, as an adjunct to griping purgatives, and pleasant to debilitated and flatulent habits.

The dose is from one to two drachms, and may be reduced to a cordial by adding boiling water and sugar to the dose.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

Take, of Guin kino, in powder, one ounce and a half;
Rectified spirit, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

This tincture is occasionally useful, when its compound powder is not to be procured with facility, and as a superior substitute for tincture of catechu.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take, of Hard opium, in powder, two ounces and a half;
Proof spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

About two-thirds of the opium are dissolved in the above process. Twenty minims of the tincture contain about one grain of solid matter. The whole of the morphia is not extracted in the process, as it is found in large proportion in the matter which remains upon the filter.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take, of Myrrh, bruised, four ounces;
Rectified spirit, three pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

This tincture is transparent, and contains the resinous and odorous part of the drug. It seldom forms an article of prescriptions for internal use. It is principally employed in gargles, mouth washes, and as a stimulating application to old ulcers.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

Take, of Resin cerate, eight ounces;
Oil of turpentine, four fluid ounces.

Melt the cerate—then add the turpentine, and mix.

The chief intention of this liniment is an application to extensive burns and scalds, when American mineral oil cannot be procured.

Oil of turpentine is a good stimulant in other forms of prescription, and often appears to excite the absorbents and stimulate the nerves of a part, when other irritants fail; hence the advantage of one or other of the following formulæ in paralytic affections and certain cases of rheumatism.

Take, of Tincture of cantharides,
Rectified oil of turpentine,
Camphor liniment, of each one ounce.

Mix and shake them together.

Or, according to symptoms, the following may be indicated:

Take, of Rectified oil of turpentine,
Oil of olives,
Liquor of ammonia,
Tincture of opium,
Compound soap liniment, of each half an ounce. Mix.

These liniments are to be well shaken when required for use.

TONIC AND DYSPEPSIA PILL.

Take, of Socotrine aloes, one drachm;
Golden sulphur of antimony,
Asafœtida,
Sulphate of iron, of each half a drachm;
Castile soap, one scruple;
Syrup of ginger, enough for pills. Mix.

This is an excellent pill to promote digestion, give tone to the stomach, and for counteracting spasmodic pains in the chest.

Their strong smell is against them, but this may be covered by rolling them in mucilage of acacia, and shaking them in sugar finely pulverized. Usual dose, three pills at bed-time, or according to symptoms.

TO GIVE AN APPETITE.

Take, of Angustura bark,
Turkey rhubarb, of each five grains. Mix, and make a pill.

The intention of this pill is to give an appetite and promote digestion in cases of flatulency, attended by nausea.

It is usually taken an hour before dinner. Angustura bark is a valuable tonic in cases of dyspepsia with diarrhea. It may be given in doses of ten grains twice a day, or in the form of infusion.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM.

Take, of Balsam of Peru, half an ounce;
 Balsam of tolu,
 Gum storax,
 Gum guaiacum, of each one ounce;
 Gum benzoin, one ounce and a half;
 Socotrine aloes, half an ounce;
 Frankincense, two drachms;
 Dragons blood, half an ounce;
 Rectified spirit, three fluid pints.

The dry gums are to be well bruised and digested in the spirit with the other ingredients, in a loosely stopped vessel, placed in a moderate heat for seven days—to be shaken two or three times a day, and on the eighth day filtered through paper and kept close stopped.

This balsam, when prepared according to the above formula (which is a fac similie of the original formula, by Turlington), is an excellent medicine for coughs, certain complaints of the chest, palpitation of the heart, promoting secretion of the kidneys, and superior to every other remedy as an external application to cuts or green wounds.

TOOTHACHE SPECIFIC.

Take, of Nutgalls, in powder, one scruple;
 Hard opium, three grains;
 Oil of pepper, one minum. Mix.

Let a circumscribed portion of this compound be placed in the cavity of the tooth, and repeated in half an hour, which generally effects a cure; but if obstinate, apply it a third time and the cure may be insured. When extraction is not permitted, this is the greatest specific yet known, and the tooth afterward not in the least offensive to the taste.

USEFUL EMETIC.

Take, of Tartar of antimony, one grain;
 Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains;
 Water of spearmint, eleven drachms;
 Sirup of saffron, one drachm. Mix and shake.

Such an emetic is highly proper in the early stage of many diseases, particularly at the commencement of inflammatory sore throat, quinsy, and especially of laryngeal and tracheal inflammation, fevers, &c.

ULCERATION OF GUMS.

In scorbutic ulceration of the gums, the following local application conjoined with proper general treatment, has been found effective :

Take, of Muriatic acid, one fluid drachm;
Fine honey,
Rose water, of each one ounce. Mix.

The gums may be rubbed with this lotion, three times a day—after each meal would be best.

VIRTUES OF MAGNESIA.

Small doses of this medicine are often effectual in cutaneous eruptions, especially in those about the chin, nose and forehead, which are all symptomatic of acidity of the stomach.

Take, of Subscarbonate of magnesia, one drachm;
Infusion of gentian root, twenty fluid drachms;
Spirit of ammonia, one drachm. Mix.

This mixture may be divided into several doses, and administered according to symptoms.

VERATRIA.

In dropsy, tic doloureux and rheumatism.

Four grains of the alkaloid reduced to a fine powder and mixed with half an ounce of lard, to be rubbed into the part affected night and morning. Or, take from fifteen to twenty grains of veratria to an ounce of lard, of which a piece the size of a nutmeg may be rubbed in night and morning—fifteen minutes being devoted to the application. The same may be employed with advantage in some diseases of the heart, and other affections of the circulating system.

VEJUCO.

Vejuco (*prenanthes serpentaria*), according to Gray, renders persons inoculated with its juice impervious to the poison of serpents.

VENICE SOAP.

The above is prepared from olive oil and barilla, certain quantities. Useful in calculous cases, and has a very congenial influence on the skin, if used with rain water, as an external cleanser.

WARE'S MERCURIAL SNUFF.

Take, of Turpeth mineral, three grains;
Powder of liquorice root, one drachm.

Mix, by adding the root to the mineral by slow degrees, till the whole is well incorporated; then divide into twelve powders—one of which may be snuffed up the nose, two or three times a day, in cases where the mucous secretion is suppressed.

WARD'S ESSENCE.

Take, of Water of ammonia, six ounces;
 Spirit of lavender, sixteen ounces;
 Camphor, two ounces.

Add the water of ammonia to the spirit of lavender, and distil from them sixteen ounces—to which add the camphor, and mix.

WARTS.

Apply a concentrated solution of carbonate of soda to the warts, three times a day, observing to occupy two or three minutes in the application. The solution to dry on.

This cures in a few days, without giving pain, if the above instructions are observed.

WHITE WASHBALLS.

Take, of Soap berries, six pounds;
 American elemi, three pounds;
 Rose water, eight ounces;
 Water of rosemary, four ounces;
 Camphor, half an ounce.

Prepared according to chemical art. Remarkably odiferous. Elemi is the resinous exudation of the amyris elemifera, and entirely employed for external use.

WORM CANDY.

Take, of Scammony, one ounce;
 Calomel, one ounce and a half;
 Jalap, one ounce;
 Cream of tartar, two ounces;
 White sugar, one pound and a half;
 Mucilage of gum tragacanth, a certain quantity.

Let the sugar be melted in a little water, over a slow fire, and the other ingredients previously reduced to powder and well mixed, gradually stirred in, and the whole mass poured out upon a slab—divided and dried in a moderate heat.

YELLOW LOTION.

Take, of Oxymuriate of mercury, half a drachm;
 Lime water, sixteen fluid ounces.

Let the salt be triturated with a small portion of the lime water, and mix by degrees; it may then be filtered; and if for protracted use, a drachm and a half of muriate of ammonia should be added, in order to secure the more permanent concentration of the oxymuriate.

This lotion is particularly useful in cleansing foul ulcers, especially those of syphilis.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE AUTHOR very respectfully informs the purchasers of this manual that he has in the process of manuscript, a voluminous medical and chemical work, which he concludes will be highly useful and acceptable to the young members of the medical profession, inasmuch as it will embody the judicious treatment to be observed in the cure of many diseases: will treat extensively on practical chemistry—enabling every medical man to prepare his own medicines according to chemical science, and thereby insure the purity of those materials so often indicated, especially those of a mineral character. Also, the most certain, concise and scientific method of preparing the numerous compound liquid medicines, in the forms of generous tinctures, so highly useful in many disorders. It will also include a large portion of *materia medica*, giving an analysis of each of the following vegetable and other drugs:

Asafœtida, Absinthium, Amygdala amara, Amygdala dulcis, Ammoniacum, Benzonium, Belladonna folia, Colocynthidis pulpa, Soda subboras, Colchici radix et semina, Columba, Capsici piperi, Castor, Catechu, Cusparia cortex, Cinchona, Caryophilli, Hyosciami folia, Elemi, Gallnuts, Gentian radix, Elecampane, Granati cortex, Ginger, Gum Acacia, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Juniper berries, Iceland moss, Kino, Luni Usitatissimi semina, Mace.

Myrrh, Manna, Opium, Piperis nigri bacca, Pyrethri radix, Rhei radix, Sarsaparilla, Saccharum, Sagapenum, Seammonia, Serpentaria radix, Staphisagria semina, Stramonii semina et folia, Tamarinds, Valerianæ radix.

The author intends the work in question to embrace at least a thousand formulas, in addition to the foregoing, from which a physician may with ease select according to indication. It will be found a most useful auxiliary to the young physician, and will prove a safe guide to him in the course of his practice, as well as a source of pleasure to be derived from the rich field of science which chemistry opens to the view of all true lovers of metaphysical pursuits.

In conclusion, it is the ardent desire of the author, to see the medical faculty of our great republic at the highest point of medical eminence.



